

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 419.

### THE OLD DAYS.

BY GATH BRITTLE.

Do you forget the days we passed  
In the bright, hay-harvest meadow;  
In the glimmering heat of the noon-day sun,  
Or in hazy depths of shadow?

How we roamed in the shade of forest trees,  
When the sun at noon was glowing,  
And heard through the tangled undergrowth  
The pebbly streamlet flowing?

How we quenched our thirst at the forest spring  
And ate of the forest berry?  
Oh! the days we spent in the old greenwood  
Like the days of song, so merry.

'Twas long ago, and yet, dear Bob,  
When memory brings before me  
The scenes of childhood, I forget  
That age is creeping o'er me.

I'm a boy again, in the summer time,  
And out in the morning early,  
Out in the field, at break of day,  
When the dew on the grass is pearly.

Out in the meadow, soft and cool,  
Where clover tops are bending,  
We watch the round-faced moon grow dim,  
And greet the lark ascending.

We were in the brook in the balmy morn,  
Till the sun o'er the hill is peeping,  
Till we hear the sound of the breakfast horn,  
And swift at the call go leaping.

You're older now, dear Bob: your hair  
With silver threads is sprinkled,  
And the honny boy-face, once so fair,  
Is weather-browned and wrinkled.

And I am older still; but why  
Should we waste life in pining?  
Let's nurse the vine that memory  
Around our hearts keeps twining.

The flowers it bears will live and bloom,  
Till into us is given  
To gather, in never changing fields,  
The deathless flowers of heaven.

### A BRAVE GIRL.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

I am not inclined to disparage the physical bravery involved in facing bastions and taking cities; but I do say that this is not the most difficult side of the virtue, and that there are moral victories won in daily life evincing more honorable and enduring courage.

Mattie was the only child of Major John Darley, a man who had done good service in the Mexican war, and been rewarded for it by an honorable and lucrative government office.

He lived in good style, in a handsome house, and Mattie was generally understood to be as well off in money matters as she was attractive in person and winning in manners. She visited in the most fashionable circles, and was rather noted for her pretty toilets and the number of her beaux.

Mattie had, however, made her choice. Unreservedly she had given her affections to Mark Taylor, a young man of no particular family, but of handsome exterior and fair business prospects. Many indeed wondered at the major sanctioning the match; but there are always reasons within reasons, and the poor father had his private motives for forwarding the views of the man who seemed most in earnest about marrying Mattie.

But before Mattie's pretty wardrobe was finished, and while the lovers were yet undecided as to whether the wedding was to be a public or private one, Major Darley was found dead in bed one morning, and the house of pleasant anticipations became a house of mourning.

This was but the beginning of Mattie's troubles. Vague but terrible rumors of suicide and ruin began to be heard, and Mattie, even in the first gush of sympathy for her desolate condition, could feel that indefinable something which expressed disapprobation as well as pity; and after the funeral was over she was quite sensible that her acquaintances and friends were ready to stand aloof from her at the first good opportunity.

The world, upon the whole, is not flagrantly unjust; it thought it had good reason for its disapprobation. Major Darley had done wrong; he had squandered money not his own, and poverty and dishonor it refuses to sanction. In the main it is right; and when Mattie knew all, and knew also that it was generally believed that her father had slunk into the grave because he was afraid to face the wrong he had done, she did not much blame the world; she knew it must judge men and women on general rules.

But she did blame Mark, for he had no such excuse. He had made particular promises to her, and her alone. But when misfortune does not strengthen love, it kills it; and before Major Darley was in the grave, Mark's behavior had lost something of its respect, and he soon

became querulous and inattentive. Mattie did not hesitate long. In a few dignified lines she gave him his dismissal, and it was coolly accepted, with a very unmanly and ungenerous reflection upon the dead.

Then the poor girl began seriously to consider her future. There was absolutely nothing for her but the furniture in the house in which she lived and the half-and-half invitations which she had received from her two aunts to make her home for a time with them. One had a large family, and lived in a pretty Jersey village; the other was an invalid, and traveled a great deal.

She sold the furniture at auction, paid out of it her father's funeral expenses, and found that she had about sixteen hundred dollars left. Upon the whole, the invalid aunt seemed the most desirable, and she accepted her invitation first. It was the beginning of summer, and Mrs. Dayton was going to Europe, "for her health." Mattie was to go with her; but it was not until everything was arranged that Mattie found she was expected to pay her own passage. She drew four hundred dollars and went to sea with a heavy heart.

The next six months was a simple record of an imaginary invalid's whims and unreasonable tyranny; and Mattie took under these circumstances her first lessons in that knowledge which teaches:

"How salt the savor is of others' bread!  
How hard the passage to descend and climb  
By others' stairs."

And in spite of all Mattie's efforts and humiliations, she did not please. Mrs. Dayton and her niece parted at last on very bad terms. She had still nine hundred dollars, and she found herself one morning in June in a New York boarding-house, asking her heart twenty times an hour, "What shall I do with it?" One morning she lifted a paper and eagerly ran her eye over the "Wants." This paragraph supplied her with the idea on which she rested a very prosperous future:

"WANTED—A thoroughly artistic, professional cook. A liberal salary given, and two assistants allowed. Apply, etc."

Now, if there was one thing for which Mattie had a natural aptitude, it was the making of delicacies and the beautiful arrangement of a table.

"Why should I not learn how to do this thing?" she said. "This very day I will see about it."

She had to take many a fruitless walk and to bear a good deal of impertinent curiosity before she found what she wanted—a professional cook willing to impart the secrets of her art for an equivalent in cash. Even then he could not take her until the winter season made grand dinners in demand, and Mattie was forced to content herself with an engagement to the great artist in the following October.

Did she live on her small means in the interval? She took a situation as saleswoman in a retail store, and immediately began to sell trimmings and laces. Not unfrequently she had to wait on ladies at whose houses she had visited and with whom she had frequently spent the morning shopping not eighteen months before. Some ignored the fact, and treated her as a simple shop girl, and some spoke to her in that tone of constrained kindness still harder to bear. Others whispered to their companions, as they passed, her name and reverses; but after all, she was amazed to find how little these things hurt her.

Still she was honestly glad one morning to receive a note from Professor Deluce requesting her services. In a plain, neat dress, with her large apron and linen sleeves in her satchel, she entered at daylight one of the principal hotels and took her way resolutely to the professor's rooms. He set her to work with a very few words, and day after day, week after week, she assisted him in the production of the most wonderful dinners and suppers.

When the winter was over the professor was willing to indorse his pupil in all things, and he offered to secure her a position for the summer months. Mattie very gratefully accepted his offer, and in a few days he was able to make an engagement for her at a fashionable summer hotel. She was to have one thousand dollars for the season, and two assistants.

For five years Mattie spent her summers at this hotel, and her winters with some rich private family, making about fifteen hundred dollars a year and saving nearly every dollar of it. For she had in view the opening of a large private hotel, and she knew that in order to get the necessary funds, she must herself be willing to risk a respectable sum.

So she was patient and industrious, and the day on which she was thirty years of age saw her the mistress of a magnificently furnished

mansion, every room of which had been taken before it was opened. For by this time Mattie's skill was well known to wealthy epicures, and it was considered something of a privilege to sit at a table she provided for, or live in a house she ordered.

But though obliged now to dress as became the lady of such a house, she never relaxed her patient attention to the smallest detail of her duty, and her boarders knew that the elegantly dressed woman who presided at the table had been hours before in a linen blouse and cap busy among her bright saucepans for their benefit and enjoyment; and the knowledge detracted nothing from the respect and admiration every one delighted to give her.

In three months Mattie had paid off the last cent of the money she had borrowed in order to start her enterprise, and thenceforward she began to make money and save money for Mattie Darley alone. She was still handsome and had many admirers, but she was of that order of women who love once and no more, and many things about Mark's desertion of her had left a sting in her heart which no future love could extract. She did not know whether he remembered her or not; she had heard while in Europe that he was going to marry an old companion of hers, but that was twelve years ago, and twelve years rolled in between two lives generally effectually separates them.

When she was thirty-six years of age, and a rich woman, she had an offer of marriage. She refused it; but the circumstances set her thinking about Mark in a very persistent manner. She determined to make some cautious inquiries about him; she was too old now for him to attribute any silly motive to her. The resolution ran in her mind for two or three days, and she determined one afternoon to go and find out an old friend likely to be familiar with Mark's doings.

But while she was dressing, an English nobleman came to rent a suit of rooms, and was so full of crochets and orders that she thought it best to remain in the house. He was very peculiar, and insisted upon having all his meals in his own room; but as he paid extravagantly for the privilege, and kept his own servant to attend upon him, Mattie thought it worth her while to humor so good a guest.

She soon found, however, this strange servant a very uneasy element in her kitchen affairs. In a week her own maids were at open war with him; and she heard so much about his delightful singing and elegant manners that her curiosity was somewhat excited. One morning as she was coming down stairs, dressed to go out, she saw the wine-colored liver of my lord's servant coming toward her with a tray, containing delicacies for his master's breakfast. As they passed each other Mattie looked steadily into the man's face, and saw Mark Taylor!

He recognized her at the same moment, but with the instinct of a little mind pretended not to know her. After his stare and silence there was nothing left for Mattie to say. She had been going to seek him, and lo! even as a servant he would not know her. The next day the servant's parlor was desolate. Mark had left my lord's service.

It might be four years after this event that Mattie, one bitter, snowy day, received a letter which greatly agitated her. She was a very wealthy woman now, and though she still kept her hotel she also kept her private carriage. After half an hour's troubled and uncertain thought she ordered it, and greatly to the amazement of her servant requested to be driven to a very disreputable part of the city. It was even hard for the vehicle to make its way to the wretched tenement she indicated, and Mattie's heart sunk at the filthy, slushy court and dark, noisome stairs before her.

I might say that love made her regardless of these things, but that would not be true. There was no love in Mattie's heart now for Mark Taylor; but his note had said he was dying, and she had not found herself able to refuse his last request. Indeed, she half doubted him now, for during the past two years he had begged money from her under every possible pretext, and there was now more fear and contempt in her pity for her old lover than any lingering trace of affection.

But this time he had told the truth. Mattie barely got there in time to hear his last words—a pathetic entreaty for a half starved little lad sobbing his poor child's heart out for his dying father. The child loved Mark—that at last redeemed Mark in Mattie's eyes; she promised faithfully to bring up the boy as her own, and she kissed and forgave at the last the poor, weak, heartless man. After the miserably selfish failure of his life, it was something

to die with his child in his arms and the woman who had once loved him so dearly dropping tears upon his face and praying humbly for his peace.

So Mattie buried Mark, and took to her home Mark's little Roland. At first it was not altogether a pleasure. The love for other people's children is not an instinct. But Roland had a handsome person and bright, bold manners; he won his way surely and rapidly, and Mattie, in his case, made true the sarcasm of a proverb, for this "old maid's bairn" was well taught and well bred.

About five years after Mark's death Mattie sold her business and bought the loveliest of lovely farms. She came to the country with the intention of taking life easy and enjoying the fruits of her twenty years of hard though pleasant labor. But Mattie can't help making money, and her berries and vines, her milk and butter and grains are the wonder of the country. When any one in our little community is sick, or blue, or tired, we go and see Mattie; when the church or the Sunday-school want a delightful meeting, or a pleasant picnic, they have it at Mattie's place. If a young girl has any trouble about her wedding clothes she goes to Mattie; if the elders can't raise our good minister's salary Mattie puts matters all straight.

Everybody loves Mattie Darley; even her aunts come to see her now, for sooner or later we pardon our friends the injuries we have done them.

Now suppose Mattie had hung on to her aunts in wretched dependence. Suppose that she had dragged out a half existence trying to teach what she herself did not understand. Suppose that at the best she had married for a living some man whom she did not love. How much nobler to accept the humble work she was fit for, and dignity it by a conscientious, intelligent and artistic practice!

"You were a brave little woman, Mattie," I once said to her, "to dare the scorn of friends and the descent from social position that the profession of cooking entailed."

"Independence," she replied, "can brave a great deal. None of my employers ever said a disrespectful word to me. No one pitied, or patronized, or pretended not to see me. It is as great a pleasure as life affords to have work to do which you like to do, and get well paid for doing it."

"But with your stylish bringing up and your genteel birth!"

"My friend, take your stylish bringing up and your genteel birth to market, and see what they will buy you. I love Roland dearly, and he will have plenty of money, but if he wanted to make a shoe, or learn how to sew a dress-coat, I hope he'd be man enough to go and do it."

### The Human Garden.

Look at your flower garden, lying yonder before your windows. You know what care you must give it if you would have it prosper; how you must train the tender vines, and water the young plants, and weed and loosen the soil. Left to itself, great weeds would soon choke the flowers; and though you find it hard to have as many roses as you want, it would be difficult to be rid of the crop of nettles that would spring up if you forgot those beds a week.

So it is with the human garden. The bad things grow faster than the good, and without help, too; while you must not only help the earthly blossoms—the human herbs of virtue—but fight for them against the human weeds.

It is romantic and pretty to say that good always triumphs, and that the right is always victorious, but it is not true; and those who have power should always remember this.

One of the noblest tasks a great man can take upon himself is, to weed the human garden and give the good, the pure and the honest plants a chance to bear flowers and fruit, of which those stinging nettles, evil men, are always striving to rob them.

One day Billy and Sammy were playing by a mud hole, and Billy he said: "Now, Sammy, let's play we was a barn-yard. You be the pig and lie down and woller and I'll be a bull and beller like everything." So they got down on their hands and knees, and Sammy he went in the dirt and wollowed, while Billy bellowed like distant thunder. By and by Sammy he came up muddy—you never saw such a muddy little fellow—and he said: "Now you'll be the pig, and let me beller." But Billy he said: "I aint a very good pig, except for dinner, and it'll be time nuff for you to beller when yer mother sees yer clothes."—*New Haven Journal and Courier.*

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read the letters from the young folks in your paper for a long time; so I thought I would write a short letter, and if it is published I will write again some time. I have been going to school for four months and have not missed a day. I like our teacher very well; his name is I. N. Lemmon. Our school closed last Friday one week ago, and Mr. Lemmon has gone to Nebraska, but will soon return. There has not been five terms taught in this district, as it is a new one; it was named Prairie Grove. I think it is the nicest little school-house that I have ever seen. I have went every term that has been taught in this district and have not missed a day. Yours truly,  
MARTHA C. VANORSOL.  
PRAIRIE GROVE, Kans., Jan. 29, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines about what I have been doing this winter. It is lots of fun sliding down hill when there is snow on the ground. I have been tipped over lots of times on the terrace and on the lawn. Uncle Alex, Carry Mark and my brother and I were hauling May Churchill, and her brother pulled her off. The rest of them were going so fast that I tumbled down, and the sled ran over me, but it did not hurt me. When I tumbled down I got all cold, because the snow got in my mitten, Harry shook the snow out of my mitten and then I put it on. And then that same day I was riding and I got tipped off, and they ran on not knowing they had lost their load. Harry is my brother. They make sleds out of wood and iron. Your little friend,  
GEORGIA WILDER.  
LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 10, 1880.

Relics of Waterloo.

I find the story jotted down in my note-book as it was told to me by a grandson of the chief actor. Victor Troyon owned a small house near to the eventful field on which went down the star of Napoleon, and since the battle he had made arrangements for accommodating, in a humble way, such visitors as chose to call upon him. In short, he opened a small tavern. The fever for relics was at its height. Everybody who visited the historic spot wanted to carry off some suitable souvenir. M. Troyon was beset by his visitors for relics of the battle, but he honestly answered that he had nothing of the kind. He was very poor, and he worked hard to keep his little *auberge* going. One day he was complaining to a neighbor of his poverty, and also of the annoyance continually put upon him by relic hunters.

"Well, why don't you make the source of your annoyance relieve your poverty?" suggested the friend.

"How can I do that?"

"If you have no relics, make some. At Brussels they make any quantity of them. For instance, the next man who asks you for a relic, tell him that Napoleon, or Wellington, entered your house during the battle and sat in that chair; or, tell him that on that table Napoleon wrote his orders to the different division commanders."

Not long after this an English tourist stopped at the *auberge* and asked for a relic of the great battle. He heard the chair story and bought the simple piece of furniture at an immense price, and glad to get it at that. The table on which Napoleon had written at least a dozen orders to his marshals was sold to a tourist from the south of France for two thousand francs. By and by M. Troyon called to mind that he still preserved the glass from which Wellington drank, and the "Wellington glass" is still shown to admiring visitors, at a substantial English residence, by the son of the man who gave fifty pounds for it. Even the nail on which Napoleon hung his military cloak was pulled out from the wall to satisfy a craving relic hunter.

In short, M. Troyon kept on until, piece by piece, he had sold the very roof from over his head; and it is said that more than one enthusiastic worshiper at the throne of Waterloo, when there was nothing else to be gained for a souvenir, took away a package of the dirt on which had stood the house in which both Napoleon and Wellington had rested!

Of course, M. Victor Troyon did not come out very poor from the shattering and the scattering of his old home.—*G.*

A Chicago man took out his new trotter and speeded him on the boulevard the other day. After putting the nag through at his best gait for a quarter stretch, the owner proudly wheeled up to a policeman on the track and asked: "Why don't you arrest me for fast driving, old fellow?" The officer only replied, gruffly: "No-cause, sir. You haint drove fast enough yet to violate no ordinance, sir." The citizen is advertising a fine trotter for sale in all the city newspapers to-day.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Calmar, Linn county.

Letter from an Earnest Patron. EDITOR SPIRIT:—After nearly a whole year's silence, I take up my pen to say a few words to the Patrons through your valuable paper. I will try to give some of my ideas as to what is our duty as Patrons.

As the old year has gone, and the new year come, so ought we to continually get new and enlarged ideas. As we look back on the past year we see that good results have come through the grange, and in fact we can say the farmers have received good through the Patrons of Husbandry ever since the organization of the order. We have gone through the wedding process and are now on the increase. With this knowledge before us, is there any reason why we should be discouraged? When we read in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS the proceedings of the National and different state granges we felt assured the grange had come to stay. We all know that the educational and social features of the order have accomplished a grand work for the members. The benefits derived from these features alone more than pay for all the grange has cost. Besides, the grange does not stop here. There is a business branch in our order; and when we look round and see how well co-operation works where the Patrons take hold of it in the manner recommended by the National grange we can say without fear of dispute that large financial benefits can be derived through the order. Some doubters may say that some co-operative associations have failed. This we will admit. Societies have failed. But we have never heard of a Patrons' co-operative association failing where the business was done on the Rochdale plan. Some say we do not derive benefits sufficient to pay to belong to the order. The fault is not in the organization, but in the members. Some of us have not wit enough to know when a thing for our good as farmers comes up; but if a smooth-tongued sharper comes along, cheating the farmers out of their hard earnings, there are always enough ready to be swindled. But I thank God that I can say of a truth that the members of the order have learned to some extent to shun this class of rascals, and this has been taught in the grange. Now, Patrons of Kansas, let us renew our energy in the work, so that when Bro. Sims is called on at the next National grange to give a report of the order in this state he can tell quite a different story from what he did last year; and not only for this reason, but for our own benefit and the benefit of the generations to come. For it is evident that if we want to accomplish anything in the grange, we who are members will have to work for it just the same as the lawyers and boards of trade and railroad organizations scheme and plan to accomplish their objects. It is needful that the tillers of the soil stand firmly by their organization, and see to it that all of their meetings are well attended. And let us try to make great improvement during the year 1880. Let us show to the world that we have an organization that is worthy of the support of all the tillers of the soil; let us show that it is not dead or dying. Let us all take a good grange paper, and contribute what is in our power to make papers friendly to us a power in the land. When we do this, and work for our own interests as other organizations of men do for theirs, we will be heard in the state legislatures and in the halls of congress. I hope that during the present year the farmers will see to it that the grange is made a power in this state.

I will send you a list of the officers of Indian Hill grange, No. 720, for the present year: Master, R. S. Fleming; Overseer, M. Myer; Lecturer, L. C. Knight; Steward, J. W. Blair; Assistant Steward, M. Williamson; Chaplain, L. Myer; Treasurer, A. A. Knight; Secretary, D. A. Young; Gatekeeper, S. B. Lawrence; Ceres, S. V. Lawrence; Pomona, S. E. Young; Flora, A. E. Myer; Lady Assistant Steward, A. A. Fleming.

I close this hoping that the Patrons will take hold of the work with some energy, and will be the means of much good all over this land, and that we will be able to hear from a great many this year through the columns of THE SPIRIT.

D. A. YOUNG. HARTFORD, Kans., Feb. 1, 1880.

ADDRESS BY WM. G. WAYNE,

Master of the New York State Grange, at the Opening of the Seventh Annual Session in Rochester January 27.

Brothers and Sisters of the New York State Grange:—Once more we meet in annual council for the purpose of carefully considering the wants of our order, and it again becomes my duty to make such suggestions as seem to me proper for our guidance in the work before us. We have in the past year enjoyed our usual health as a people, and have again gathered from our farms a bountiful harvest, and have good reason to be thankful to the Giver of all good for the many blessings and benefits conferred upon us; but still, for the want of just laws, we are not reaping the full rewards of our labors. We are producing largely in excess of our

wants, and our products find a ready market at prices that would be remunerative and satisfactory if we could be fairly protected in putting them on the markets. The extortions practiced by the common carriers, and the prodigal expenses of our state government, with the unjust and unequal system of levying the tax, keep us poor, while the classes favored by legislation grow rich from the productions earned by our unremitting toil. This system of governmental abuse is not new to us, but had been gradually taxing our energies and earnings until it became ruinous to our business, and some plan had to be devised that would bring the farmers together, so they could consider their condition and the causes for it, and take such steps as would seem necessary to provide a remedy. The order of Patrons of Husbandry is an outgrowth of this condition of our agricultural people, and has come for their protection and benefit, and it behooves them to take advantage of the opportunities offered through this grange organization to build up and strengthen themselves for their labors, and their general advancement in the educational, social and business affairs of farm life. It is the only agricultural association adopted since the formation of our government that begins at the bottom and works up through the towns, counties, states and nation with perfect symmetry and simplicity, and is therefore most worthy of entire confidence and support. The general principle of co-operation embodied in its organic law gives us the best opportunity yet offered for the great body of farmers to consolidate their business interests and work together in various ways it affords for saving to themselves the profits that have always been appropriated by others to their detriment, and to make such changes in the laws of the state as justice demands.

We have found since we began to co-operate and work together through the grange how difficult it is to change a system of traffic that had been allowed to grow up and become so strongly entrenched that it was claimed to be a fixed law of trade; but we have proved, to our satisfaction at least, that any system of trade that deprives the producer of his just profits on his capital and labor is wrong, and can be changed, if such a body of farmers as we now represent determine that it shall be done. Before the grange was organized our farmers were isolated, and they allowed their strength to be scattered and frittered away, while other classes with no more industry and ability than we possess collectively have grown rich and strong upon what was justly ours, and which can now be held by us for our own advantage without infringing upon the rights of others if we continue to work together as our organization fairly provides. We can, through the order of Patrons of Husbandry, accomplish for our class just what other classes have been doing for years; and we are now, after six years of co-operative labor, in a condition to make an advanced movement that will give results even more favorable and satisfactory than we have yet received. We have not been idle during the time that has passed since our order was established in this state, and a glance backward will show the many benefits we have received individually and collectively; yet we must not be satisfied with what is already done, but must continue on, making each year some step forward that will give us new advantages and fresh courage for further work. We have in the six years past been gradually and surely learning to work together for the good of all our membership, and each year have been making progress in all that pertains to our well-being as farmers and citizens. We have built up and sustained many hundreds of healthy subordinate grange organizations in as many towns in our state, each one of them giving its members opportunities for educational and social culture that could never have been enjoyed by them under our old system of isolated living, and yet we have hardly begun to appreciate the advantages that have been given us through the grange organizations. We have built up trade associations that, during the year just passed, have done business to the amount of nearly or quite one million dollars, thereby saving large profits to the members who have availed themselves of such opportunities as were afforded to all. We have built up, and successfully managed, fire relief associations within the bodies of our order that now carry fire risks to the amount of many millions of dollars, each one of them perfectly secured in the honor and integrity of its membership, paying such losses as have occurred fully and promptly, proving to ourselves and the country that we have the ability among ourselves to manage such associations wisely and economically, and in such ways as have saved to our membership through these associations thousands of dollars annually since their formation.

We have also a Patrons' aid society for life insurance on the same basis, and managed with the same tact, ability and economy, making it safer to the Patrons and their policies much cheaper than they could be obtained in the old companies whose officers and managers have only selfish purposes to serve, and who had previously made us believe that the intricacy of the work called for commanding talent, and that they only could furnish it, and only at such cash percentage and salaries as in the end proved ruinous to all who intrusted them with their business.

We have also established a Patrons' paper, owned and edited by farmers, that has done more for the farmers' interests than all the other papers in the state, and it is only just now in the beginning of its usefulness, and should be patronized and protected, and every effort should be made by all our members to increase its circulation among the farmers of the state. Our interests demand that we should now cease to support and encourage the press that ignores our existence as a body, and give our support fully and cordially to such as labor for our welfare, and advocate the measures upon

which depends our prosperity as citizens and farmers. From the date of our first state meeting in 1874 up to the present time the questions of assessment and taxation and railroad transportation have been kept prominently before our membership, and such measures taken at each of our subsequent state meetings as would be likely to awaken public sentiment in favor of laws that would give the agricultural interests of the state relief from the unjust burdens that had been fastened upon them through the influence exerted over our law-making bodies by the money of the corporate powers, and we now have the satisfaction of knowing that the sentiments of a large majority of the people are with us upon the principle of making all the property in the state pay its just proportion of the taxes, no matter where such property is invested, and of so fixing by statute law the tariffs upon all our railroads that no more shall be charged for carrying our produce a short distance than is charged upon the same roads for carrying the same kind of produce a longer distance. This is justice and equity, and no kind of sophistry or subterfuge should be longer tolerated upon these questions by the people who produce the greater part of the wealth of the state, and are in all cases the mainstay of the government.

We are not a political organization, and I thank God we are not, for that leaves us free to act intelligently on all questions that concern us and our interests in such ways as are beyond the reach of partisan politicians, who are for nothing but their own aggrandizement, and who are ready to betray the people at any time when their own selfish interests seem to demand it. We are entitled to all the privileges conferred upon other classes of citizens by the constitution and laws of the state, and we should no longer barter away our rights for the success of political parties but stand by such only as are ready to do us justice when they have the opportunity. The party now in power in the executive and legislative branches of the state government declared in their platforms that they would do the people justice, and in that way succeed in securing the control of the government, and they must now redeem that promise to the letter or be branded as unworthy of the confidence of the agricultural people. It is not manly in us to long for aid from corporations for controlling the legislature of the state in their interests by their money when we have the power to make and unmake legislatures by taking the matter in our own hands, and by our voting power, regardless of party dictation, elect such men as are beyond the reach of money influence and who will give us the justice we are entitled to.

The National grange at its last session in Canadaigua took strong grounds in favor of exerting that kind of influence, and I have no hesitation in saying here that in my judgment it must come to that before we will succeed in our demands; and when it does come to that, then is our victory assured.

That body also discussed and adopted a resolution in favor of raising the grade of the agricultural department at Washington, making its chief a cabinet officer, and making it in all respects equal in power and influence with the other departments of the government.

When we consider the magnitude and variety of the agricultural productions of this country, the growing demand for them from all parts of the world, and the extortions and frauds practiced by gambling rings and robbers that stand between the producer and consumer, we claim there should be the same power granted to that department for our protection from unjust transportation tariffs and swindling gamblers in the staff of life that is now given to the secretary of the interior for the protection of the public lands from the timber thieves who deplete upon them, or to the postmaster-general for keeping obscene literature and lottery swindlers from the mail bags. This is a proper subject for your consideration, and I respectfully present it for such action as you may think proper.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented above.

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCHILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call. Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

\$66 WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

- Apple Trees, Quinces, Small Fruits, Peach Trees, Grape Vines, Pear Trees, Evergreens, Plum Trees, Ornamental Trees, Cherry Trees.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA, Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

TO THOSE INTENDING

TO PURCHASE

Holiday Presents

We would state that we have the LARGEST STOCK and the GREATEST VARIETY ever offered in Kansas, and we will in each and every instance undersell and would-be competitor.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN

- Dolls, Doll Heads, Doll Bodies, Wagon Perambulators, Toy Chairs, Tables, Trunks, Drums, Violins, Accordions, China Tea Sets, Alphabet Blocks, Pianos, Guns, Swords, Tool Chests, Tin and Wood Toys, Dulcimers, Lithers, Horns, French Harps, Ten Pins, Trumpets, Surprise Boxes, Hobby Horses, Shoo Flies, Toy Castors, etc., etc.

IN FANCY GOODS

WE OFFER A LINE OF

Japanese Cabinets, Trays, Boxes, at about one-fourth the Prices usually asked.

- Majolica and French China Goods, Jewel Cases, Vases and Toilet Sets, Work-Boxes and Writing Desks, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Smoking Sets, Cups and Saucers, Backgammon Boards, Music Rolls and Binder, Clothes Hampers, Card Stands, Brackets, Clocks, Chromos, Lamps, Baskets, Meerschaum Cigar Holders, etc., etc.

IN JEWELRY,

We offer the Latest Styles in fine Roll-Plate Goods, and Warrant every article to be just as represented. We have on the way, and shall open about the middle of the month, a line of China Cups and saucers in New Decoration, Fancy Glove and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, New and Elegant Toilet Sets, Cut Crystal Ink Stands, and a line of popular

Silver-Plated Ware!

IN DRY GOODS!

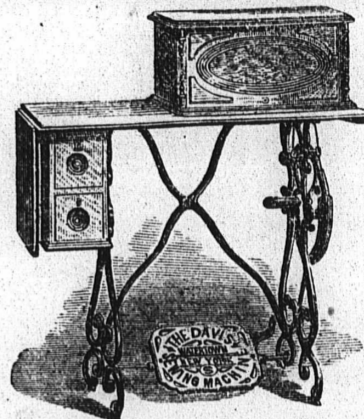
- All Linen Baggage, Huck and Loom Towels, 10c. and upward Genuine Scotch Crash, 8 1/2-3c per yd. and upward Table Linen and Bed-spreads, at lowest known prices Ladies' Full-size Square Shawls, \$1 and upward Ladies' Trimmed Underwear, at manufacturer's prices Ladies' Full Regular Silk Balbriggan Hose 25c pair Ladies' Silk or Lace Ties and Bows 10c to \$2.00 The Celebrated "COVENTRY" Corset, \$1 a pair Hand-knit Fascinators, 20c. Hand-knit Nubias, 20c. Gent's Scarlet All-wool Shirts and Underdrawers, \$1.25 each—\$2.25 pair Gent's Canton Flannel and Knit Underwear, 25c. and upward Men's Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps—Late Styles in Gent's Stiff Hats, \$1.00 to \$2.00 2,000 Linen and Wamutter Muslin White Shirts, \$1 Hamburg Embroideries in new patterns at importation prices at the

LAWRENCE BAZAAR,

81 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special inducements offered to the country trade, and prices guaranteed. Individuals and societies getting up Christmas trees will find the largest stock and lowest prices.

THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or pickering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine—and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses. It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together. It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpaca, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling the under or upper side of the hem. It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation. It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods. It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time. It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side. Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation. Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time. It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time. It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time. It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side. It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffle and band at one operation. Make plaited trimming, either scalloped or straight and sew on a band and edge-stitch the band at one operation. It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tacking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidering, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal. Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

No. 158 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE SKARDON

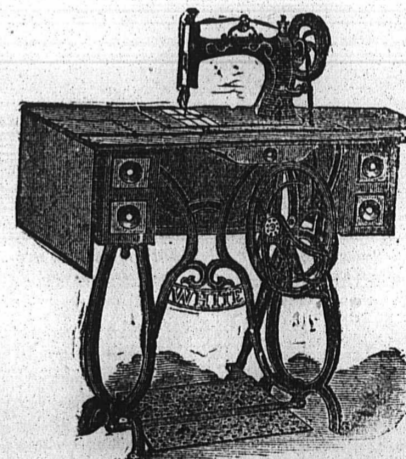
Darning Attachment

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S

67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all case-hardened and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for its purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. J. T. RICHY, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

**State Taxes—Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.**

[Topeka Commonwealth.]  
All the county treasurers have settled with the state treasurer. The taxes collected amount to about six-tenths of the full amount levied. During the month ending January 31 the receipts into the treasury were \$653,417.36; the disbursements during the same time were \$183,051.34. The receipts this year are about nine-tenths more than usual in January. It comes mainly from the fact that the railroad companies have paid in full, the rebate which they got by so doing being greater than the interest on the amount.

TOPEKA, Feb. 5.—Board met pursuant to call, with President R. W. Jenkins in the chair.

Major Wm. Sims was requested to act as secretary *pro tem*.

Members present: Messrs. S. J. Carter, Burlington; J. W. Johnson, Hamilton; Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence; I. O. Savage, Belleville; O. Harmon, La Cygne; W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; M. Mohler, Osborne; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; J. M. Harvey, Vinton; James Smith, secretary of state; and J. P. St. John, governor.

Quorum present.  
Minutes of special informal meeting, held January 26, 1880, were read and approved.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of W. P. Popenoe, Wm. Sims and Geo. Y. Johnson, was appointed to draft resolutions of respect regarding the death of Hon. Alfred Gray, late secretary of the board. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has seemed meet to Him who holdeth the destiny of all mankind in his hand to remove from earthly labor, and from our midst, our faithful, untiring and efficient secretary, Hon. Alfred Gray, freeing him from disease and pain and transferring him to higher and nobler fields of usefulness; and

WHEREAS, We have but to point to the work he has performed for the interests of our state as his most enduring monument to realize that no words of ours can add anything to his fame; yet, as his co-laborers, associates and friends, it is fitting that we bear witness to his many good qualities of mind and heart among which we would speak of his great energy, industry, exactness, courage and unflinching integrity, his singleness of heart and never-varying purpose to advance the interests of Kansas; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Alfred Gray we realize that each of us have lost a warm personal friend, the state has lost one of its greatest benefactors, the community a useful citizen and agriculture an able and earnest advocate.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That a page of the next Biennial Report be set apart, heavily draped, and dedicated to his memory, bearing date of birth and death.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
W. P. POPENOE,  
WM. SIMS,  
GEO. Y. JOHNSON.

On motion of Geo. Y. Johnson, it was directed that a full-page steel plate portrait of Mr. Gray, together with a complete biographical sketch of his life, be also inserted in the next Biennial Report for 1879-80.

The election of a secretary being in order, a ballot was had, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast fourteen, of which Major J. K. Hudson received nine. Mr. Hudson having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected secretary of the board for the unexpired term ending January, 1881.

Upon ratification of his election, Mr. Hudson appeared, and was duly qualified by taking the usual oath of office.

After some discussion and remarks on the state fair question, the board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

**How Men Will Make Fools of Themselves.**

[Eureka Herald.]

Last Saturday a brace of confidence men appeared on our streets and fished a number of innocent overweening speculators. One of the adventurers drew the crowd together by singing songs with a guitar accompaniment and then disappeared. The other addressed the crowd from a buggy, telling them that he didn't come here to lose anything, and that they might rest assured that if any one came out behind in his transactions with them it would not be himself. Notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fact that only a few months ago a similar game had been successfully played on a number of people here, this man no sooner cast his line than gudgeons began to take the bait eagerly. He offered some small article of snide jewelry for the sum of twenty-five cents. After selling a number of pieces he returned the twenty-five cents each had given and with it ten cents in addition. The next article sold was for fifty cents. As each person bought, the vender laid down the half dollar and placed twenty-five cents on top of it; and finally when all who desired had invested he handed back each the money he had given and twenty-five cents in addition. In the same manner he sold still another article for one dollar, returning fifty cents with the dollar to each purchaser. Then he offered large plain "gold" rings at two dollars each. Purchasers were as eager as ever, and about fifteen persons invested. As he received each man's two dollars he carefully laid another dollar on top of it. Finally, when he found he had got to the end of his string, he closed the performance by pocketing the pile and drove off. Of course the rings are wholly worthless, and each man that invested lost just two dollars. It is remarkable with what eagerness people walk into such traps. The great desire to make something without effort seems to be so prevalent with men that in spite of the frequent examples within their knowledge they become easy victims to the first scheme that "invites" them. It is a safe rule to always fight shy of all enterprises where the conductor advertises to give more than he receives. Perhaps the same men will not be caught twice in the identical trap; but it seems

there is a certain class of persons who will not take warning from the experience of others, and nothing short of being bit will answer for them.

**The Burlingame Coal Discovery.**

[Osage County Chronicle.]  
Little can be said in a doubting way of the thick vein of coal underlying Burlingame, in the face of Mr. Clough's affidavit of forty inches. Still there are numerous representatives of the "Thomas" family who shake their heads. We have therefore concluded to give the story of the drilling.

The committee in charge were, and are still, Messrs. J. H. Burke, Charles Lyons and J. E. Rastall. Mr. Clough, the contractor, was under instructions to drill carefully and to watch closely. At seventy-three feet he touched something black, and sent a specimen to the committee in an envelope to be examined. The substance proved to be slate, and Mr. Clough proceeded with his work. Two feet further and the sand pump brought up coal. Mr. Clough thought he had penetrated the vein two inches. A conversation then took place between Mr. Clough and the committee, and a member asked the question if the hole could have been "salted." Mr. Clough replied emphatically, "No. This is the third time I have 'cleaned out' this afternoon. Have been working here steadily ever since noon, and it is impossible that the hole could have been tampered with. Besides, if it had, I could detect it by the 'feel' of the drill." Work was then resumed. Mr. Clough dropped his drill three inches, and "pumped out," showing coal. Again he dropped another three inches, with a like result. In taking out the sand pump the last time, the implement lodged, and it took nearly twenty-four hours to free it. The drill was now down eight inches. When the work was resumed, Mr. Clough kept the record, and at forty inches thought he detected a change in the "feel" of the drill. But there was no change in the debris brought out—it was pure coal. He continued on down to a depth of five feet with like results, and the last time the sand pump came up it still showed coal. As it was highly probable the vein had been passed through, a test rod was dropped, and clay produced. Work then ceased, and Mr. Clough swore to forty inches only, though sixty inches had been drilled since he first struck the coal, and coal by the cupful had been brought up at five feet.

From this statement it may readily be assumed that Mr. Clough has not overstated the thickness of the coal, and that there are good reasons for believing the coal to be thicker than forty inches.

**Bold Robbery.**

[Atchison Champion.]  
At a few minutes before twelve yesterday, as Mr. McNeil, of Gushing & McNeil, was sitting in his coal office alone, a young well-dressed fellow, a stranger, came in and asked Mr. McNeil the price of "anthracite" coal, as he called it. Mr. McNeil gave the "anthracite" gentleman the figures, and the stranger stepped out of the front door. Mr. McNeil observing him afterward standing at the coal-bins as if inspecting the coal stepped to the door, and as he did so a tall gentleman with black whiskers stepped out of one of the coal-bins and asked Mr. McNeil the price of sewer pipe. Mr. McNeil stepped around the building in company with this party, and the inquirer after "anthracite" coal joined them. About three minutes were passed in conversation, and the two gentlemen departed going in different directions and Mr. McNeil went back into his office. Shortly after, he had occasion to go to the money-drawer to pay a bill, and he then discovered that a pocket-book containing money to the amount of \$102 and \$40 in checks had disappeared. Mr. McNeil telephoned for the city marshal, who set the police on the track. Mr. Dick Ivers, after the robbery occurred, saw three men pass through the United States express office, from front to rear, going out at the back door, and a boy saw one of the men drop a pocket-book, and went and picked it up and carried it into the express office, where it was identified as belonging to Gushing & McNeil. The money was gone but the checks were intact. The pocket-book inside of half an hour found its way back to Mr. McNeil. The two gentlemen who felt such an interest in the price of "anthracite" coal and sewer pipe undoubtedly had a confederate close at hand, as not over three minutes elapsed between the time Mr. McNeil stepped out of the office and his return. Marshal Scott yesterday arrested a party on a Missouri Pacific freight train who was supposed to be this confederate, but the man exhibited satisfactory papers and was released.

**Mammoth Relics.**

[Wilson County Citizen.]  
J. G. Johnson, who lives west of Fredonia, at Wilson's ford, on Fall river, has a number of bones and teeth of what scientists call the "mammoth" or "mastodon," an extinct animal, that are remarkable for their preservation and size. Two of the teeth are perfect on the enamel side or crown, and nearly so half way to the base. They each measure about six inches across at the crown. He also has the lower jaw bones in two pieces, with one whole tooth in each side, and two large bones which seem to be the molar bones, or bones under the eye socket. Besides these there are a large number of pieces of bones of various parts of the body, all of them of astonishing size. They were dug out of Fall river, near the ford, some twenty-five feet below the surface. Two tusks, each about four or five feet long, were dug out, but "blacked" and crumbled to pieces shortly after being exhumed. One of the most remarkable curiosities in Mr. Johnson's collection is a bone that is exactly like the tibia, a bone in the lower part of the human leg. It measures full twenty-five inches long, and if it ever belonged to a man he was between ten and eleven feet high. Persons who take an inter-

est in such curiosities will be well paid for the time spent in making a visit to Mr. Johnson, who is quite proud of his collection and takes pleasure in showing it to visitors.

**An Exoduster Frightfully Cuts a White Man with a Wood-Saw.**

[Leavenworth Times.]  
Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a terrible melee occurred near the corner of Cheyenne and Sixth streets. A man named Gray got in some way into an altercation with a one-armed colored man named White, who came from the South last spring. Hot words followed, and White, who was sawing, drew back with his buck-saw and struck Gray over the head, cutting the scalp from the back of the head to the forehead in a terrible manner. Another blow was struck with the saw by White, which lacerated Gray's arm to a dangerous extent. Gray was taken to a physician, where his wounds were dressed, and White was placed under arrest and confined in the city prison charged with an assault to kill. Later it was reported last night that Mr. Gray is thought to be fatally injured. He was watchman at the Kansas and Missouri bridge.

**No Coal, but Lots of Salt.**

[Wichita Republican.]  
We have the very pleasing information that Mr. McCampbell, the man who worked so long and persistently to find coal under his farm, but instead reached a salt vein, is about to commence the manufacture of salt. A man of experience from the Michigan salt works has been employed and work has commenced. The necessary power has been secured, and a tank holding over 300 barrels of water has been erected. We hope our information is correct, and that the "mystery of McCampbell's mine" has been brought to light. Mr. McCampbell has expended nearly all he had in what was termed "McCampbell's folly," and our wish is that his perseverance will now have its reward.

**Read, Everybody!**

S. G. McCONNELL,  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

Has opened at No. 75 Massachusetts street with the Best Line of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

**SPRING GOODS**

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street

**THE NATIONAL BANK**

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - - - - - President  
J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President  
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier  
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Assis't Cashier

**Attention Everybody**

J. W. WILLEY,

at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that he has now on hand the

**BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.**

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH Also a fine stock of

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

G. H. MURDOCK,

**WATCHMAKER**

—AND—

**ENGRAVER,**

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of

**COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS**

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

**1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!**

THE BEST

BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS

THE

IN THE

GENUINE!

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.



No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.

THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be

THE BEST MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

1859. } FOR TWENTY YEARS { 1879.  
The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

**MRS. GARDNER & CO.,**

LAWRENCE KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

N. B.—Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

**ROGERS & ROGERS,**

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock. Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

**GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE**

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1880.

We see some of the papers of this state mention the name of Maj. J. S. Wilson of this city for the office of attorney-general. If our friend Mr. Davis, who now holds this office, should conclude not to run again, we know of no man whom we could support more cheerfully than Maj. Wilson. He is a gentleman in the true acceptance of the word, a good lawyer, and always courteous to his fellow-men.

CULLIBILITY OF FARMERS.

A firm in Kansas City has lately had an agent traveling over this county appointing some farmer in each township as its sole agent to sell an iron post and barbed fence wire. The agent has the farmer sign what he tells him is a duplicate contract, but which turns out to be a note for one hundred dollars. This hundred-dollar note is immediately transferred to a third party, and the poor unsuspecting lamb of a farmer will have it to pay, and does not even get one cent's value in return. When our farmers learn to buy what they need of their home dealers, then they will cease to be swindled. Is it not a little singular that these traveling frauds always go among the farmers for easy victims?

CO-OPERATIVE REPORT.

The following is the fourteenth quarterly report of the Johnson County Co-operative association, from October 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880:

STOCK.	
Capital at commencement of quarter.....	\$7,933 98
Capital at close of quarter.....	8,314 33
AV. DAILY SALES.....	MONTHLY SALES.....
October.....\$549 41	October.....\$14,834 22
November.....572 31	November.....14,302 85
December.....541 46	December.....14,619 38
Total.....	\$43,756 45
PROFITS.	
Profits on sales for quarter.....	\$3,961 26
Clerk hire, rent, etc.....	31,610 39
Interest on money invested.....	216 34
Total expense.....	1,826 73
Net profits.....	\$4,137 53
Allowances on old tickets.....	16 12
Net dividend.....	\$4,121 41
DIVIDENDS.	
Per cent. rebate to stockholders.....	25.32
Per cent. rebate to patrons.....	12.65
N. ZIMMERMAN, Auditors.	
Z. F. EZELL, J. D. WALKER, W. H. ZIMMERMAN, Invoicers.	

TAKE OFF THE TARIFF.

The manufacturers of print paper have organized and combined to put up the price of paper, and have in the last few months added 50 per cent. to the price of paper. This enormous rise is beyond all reason, and could only be accomplished through the combination of manufacturers.

We can only see one way for publishers of newspapers to get relief, and that is to have congress abolish all duty on paper and on all ingredients that enter into the manufacture of paper.

The enormous price now demanded for paper is a blow at the reading public. If the present prices should continue any length of time publishers of papers will be obliged to increase their price or go out of the business. We ask the publishers of Kansas to take this matter in hand. Let us all call the attention of our delegation in congress to this matter, and ask them to do their best to have the duty on paper and all material that is used in the manufacture of paper abolished. Perhaps the hoggyish paper makers could in this way be brought to terms.

A WISE SAYING.

An English farmer recently remarked that "he fed his land before it was hungry, rested before it is weary, and weeded before it is foul." We have seldom, if ever, seen so much agricultural wisdom condensed into a single sentence. It would be difficult to avow an agricultural practice, each particular of which would be more opposite to the practice of the land killers and skinners of the soil. Such persons do not feed their land at all. Though land may have nine lives, like a cat, yet it may die of starvation. "Weary land." How apt an expression. Not utterly exhausted, but tired, wearied. Reader, have you not some land which the coming summer will pant, and blow, and struggle under the burden of a starving and sickly stalk of corn? "Weeded it before it was foul." Weeds, vile pests, of no use to man or beast, are too often allowed to grow and suck the life from our land that should go to swell the crops that are good for man and beast. Remember the practice of the English farmer. Do not wait before your land begins to fail before you

rest it. Do not wait until your farm is stocked with weeds before you begin to destroy them. One weed destroyed this year will save much hoeing next year. Manure soon and well, and cultivate clean. He is a good farmer who observes these rules.

THE SECRET OF GOOD BUTTER.

There is no process of working or washing that will secure a good article of butter, or that will get all the buttermilk out, till it has stood a short time, when it must be worked over the second time, after which it will keep a long time. Butter that has not been worked over the second time will not keep more than two or three days in warm weather. We don't care how much pains you take with it, the buttermilk that is left in the butter becoming sour makes your butter rancid. We have bought and sold butter in this state, and know what we are talking about. And here is where the trouble begins. You are bound to sell all the buttermilk you can. And so long as dealers pay as much for buttermilk as they do for a nice article of butter we cannot expect you to do much better. We are satisfied that there can be just as good butter made in Kansas as is made in the cheese and butter regions of the Eastern states. But just so long as we pursue the suicidal policy of selling buttermilk with the butter, so long our butter will be quoted as grease in Eastern markets.

BILL FOR A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Here is the text of the bill now before congress: It provides that the department of agriculture shall be an executive department, under the supervision and control of the secretary of agriculture, who shall be appointed by the president, and shall receive the same annual compensation and in like manner, as the secretaries of the other executive departments of the government; that there shall be an assistant secretary of agriculture, who shall be a practical agriculturist, to be appointed by the president, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the secretary or may be prescribed by law. His salary is to be \$3,500. There shall be a veterinary division, under the control of a veterinary surgeon, subject to the authority of the secretary, to which division shall be referred all matters pertaining to the inspection of imported and exported live stock, and to the investigation of the causes, existence and treatment of diseases among animals. His salary is to be \$3,000. There shall also be a division of entomology, under the supervision of an entomologist, whose duty it shall be, subject to the control of the secretary, to investigate the habits of destructive insects and to collect such statistics as will show their effects upon the textile, cereal and other crops of the United States, at a salary of \$3,000. It shall be the duty of the secretary of agriculture to collect, collate and submit to congress, at every regular session, the agricultural statistics of the United States, including those relating to labor and the prices paid therefor, to the transportation and freight of agricultural products, live stock and manufactured articles, and to the number and location of manufactories, with their sources of raw material and their markets; that laws and parts of laws relating to the department of agriculture now in existence, as far as the same are not in conflict with this act, be continued in full force and effect.

Cowley County Notes.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We still live. The winter has been a pleasant one. Have had no snow. Health is good. Farmers busy. Wheat looks well since the late rain. Township elections going off quietly. Political clatter on the increase. Grange feeling more lively; several granges reviving. A good lecturer would reclaim the order in this county. Railroads are on the march. We have two, and a prospect of two more. Everything is lively in Winfield. Parties desiring to locate in this vicinity will never strike a better time. Everybody anxious to have the territory opened to settlement. We have some horse stealing going on. Farmers have organized to protect themselves. May hear of some one looking up a tree. Stock have wintered well. Sheep never done better; a good many in the county. There is a fortune for a man with capital to put up a woolen factory in this county. Fruit of all kinds in fine condition at the present time.

Farmers in good spirits generally. Let peace and prosperity continue.

Yours, ORRIN. PRAIRIE GROVE, Kans., Feb. 1, 1880.

The Saffron Japonica Tree.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see by your correspondent Robert Milliken that he asks Samuel Reynolds through your columns where he can get some of the "Saffron Japonicus," as he cannot find it either in his "Wood" or "Gray;" and as Mr. Reynolds has referred Mr. Milliken to me I thought perhaps the best thing I could do was first to set myself right in the matter, and friend Milliken as well, and then go a little for friend Reynolds.

The article that friend Milliken referred to of Mr. Reynolds was true in part and in part not. He said that I had the only specimen growing in Kansas. That is not so. I think that perhaps there are fifty trees growing in and about Kanwaka township, and I know of no others in the state. I think, however, that my trees are the only ones that have fruited and ripened its seed. I do not claim the honor of starting them in the state; that belongs to Capt. Bickerton, of Kanwaka. He planted largely of them some fifteen or sixteen years ago, and they having such beautiful foliage he wanted all his neighbors to have some of them; so he gave them around to these that would take the trouble to take them up, and that is the way I came in possession of what I have.

Friend Reynolds says I am a very generous man. I sincerely thank him for the compliment. But I am not the only generous man in Kanwaka. If I had been your humble servant would have been minus his beautiful trees of "Saffron Japonicus," as friend Reynolds spells it, which is all wrong. But, friend Milliken, we must overlook the spelling of our worthy secretary of the Douglas County society, as he is a highly educated gentleman from "Hingland," but does not quite take in all the Yankee sounds; hence the misspelling of this tree *Sofora Japonica*. "Don't you see?"

E. A. COLMAN.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 7, 1880.

Mudge Monument Fund.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Dear Sir:—The announcement of the sudden death of Prof. B. F. Mudge, at his home in Manhattan, two months ago, brought pain to the hearts of many friends, not only in our own state, but also throughout the land. His whole life in Kansas had been unselfishly devoted to the investigation of the natural sources of wealth within our borders and to the inquiries which resulted in those valuable scientific discoveries which have made his name famous throughout the world. He also improved every opportunity to communicate his rich stores of practical and scientific knowledge, not only to the students placed under his charge in our state institutions of learning, but also to the people of this commonwealth—by public lectures, by private correspondence and by contributions to the public press.

Giving himself unreservedly to the great work of education, he felt that, like the great Agassiz, "he had no time to make money;" although hundreds were pecuniarily benefited by his labors, and thousands were enriched by the more precious wealth of his learning.

Feeling assured that the proposition to erect a suitable monument to his memory will meet with a hearty response, the Kansas Academy of Science, of which Prof. Mudge was the honored president at the time of his death, has appointed a committee to take charge of the enterprise. The members of this committee are as follows: F. G. Adams, Topeka, chairman; Joseph Savage, Lawrence, secretary; R. J. Brown, Leavenworth, treasurer; I. T. Goodnow, E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan; J. D. Parker, Kansas City; F. H. Snow, J. H. Carruth, Lawrence.

It is proposed to raise one thousand dollars for the erection of this monument, and the many friends of our beloved leader and associate are cordially invited to render all possible assistance. Local committees will be authorized to receive subscriptions in the chief towns of the state. Individuals not thus solicited are hereby invited to send their contributions to the treasurer; or, if more convenient, to any member of the committee above named.

F. G. ADAMS, Chairman. JOSEPH SAVAGE, Secretary. TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 1, 1880.

General News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—David Stanton, of England, won the bicycle race tonight for a purse and the championship of America. He made fifty miles in 3 h. 6 m. 1 1-2 s.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 7.—The house of representatives this morning, by a vote of 57 to 31, adopted a resolution endorsing the constitutional amendment making women eligible to the legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—John G. F. Brown, living a few miles east of this city, was murdered last night while on his way home. A man named Joseph Wade, who has lived at Brown's house for some time, has been arrested.

CONCORDIA, Kans., Feb. 7.—A personal rencontre took place to-day at the court-house between Hagaman, of the *Blade*, and Paradise, of the *Expositor*. The former was roughly handled. The cause was an article which appeared in the *Blade* of yesterday.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 10.—Jacob Frye, an old and respected citizen, engaged in the cattle business, was shot and almost instantly killed to-day in the court-house square by his daughter's husband, Luther B. McKinney. The cause was a divorce suit pending against McKinney, who is a violent man.

JUNCTION CITY, Kans., Feb. 7.—Last evening as William Carver, a respected and wealthy farmer living near here, was loading a double-barreled shot-gun in his house, the entire load of one barrel was discharged into his neck. He fell dead into the arms of his wife, who was standing near holding her babe.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—Last night three burglars entered the bank, seized and bound the president, E. C. Rewkle, who sleeps in the building, and, after gagging, beating and burning his feet in a shocking manner to compel him to give up the combination, departed, taking \$3,200, which had not been locked up. There was a time lock on the safe and Mr. Rewkle was unable to give the combination. Great excitement prevails here. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says reliable advices have been received there to the effect that Jay Gould and Thomas Scott, as representing the Texas and Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads have purchased all the outstanding bonds and securities of the Dallas and Wichita road, which will be extended so as to connect with the Denver and Pacific extension of the M., K. & T., thus making the latter a competing line with the Texas Central road.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Feb. 4, via LAKE CITY, Feb. 6.—General Adams and party arrived yesterday. Captain Jack and Sowerjeck left immediately for Grand River, at which point it is reported Douglas and the White River Utes are encamped. Jack made no promises, and refused to set a time for his return. "I will do my best to effect a surrender of the prisoners," were his parting words to General Adams. Douglas has not been to the agency since he made his demand for rations on the 17th ult. and was refused. All quiet. The Indians are extremely anxious over the pending negotiations at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate committee on Census has decided to report an amendment to the census act carrying out the provisions of the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Harris. The object of the amendment is to provide against fraud or errors in the returns of the enumerators. As the law stands, there is nothing but the integrity and correctness of the enumerator to guarantee a faithful return for his precinct. It is therefore thought advisable that the enumerator file in the office of the county clerk a copy of his report before he sends it to the supervisor, thus enabling any one to point out mistakes and have them corrected.

In the house, the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Kelly—Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue new bonds to holders of bonds that may become redeemable in 1881; also, for the issue of additional coupons to holders of redeemable United States bonds.

By Mr. Ward—Authorizing the secretary of the navy to designate a United States vessel to carry contributions to Ireland free of charge.

By Mr. Spear—To prevent general legislation on appropriation bills. It provides that after the passage of the act there shall be no clause in any appropriation bill changing the existing law except provisions reducing the amount of expenditures already provided for by the laws.

By Mr. Young—Creating a department of manufactures.

By Mr. Kitchen—To remove the duty on iron and steel.

By Mr. Rice—To establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce.

By Mr. Hutchins—Providing that the term of office of the chief of supervisor shall be two years; also prohibiting the arrest of election officers on election day.

By Mr. Keifer—For a commission of inquiry into the cause and for the prevention of contagious diseases among domestic animals, the commissioners to have \$4,000 a year; one of them to be a veterinary surgeon, one a practical stock raiser and one a business man familiar with live stock.

CHILDREN

Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. They like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physicians, because it contains no morphia or mineral.

Castoria

Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colic, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhea, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective Pain-relieving agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year!

The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident; the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with

PAIN IN THE BACK,

Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, for the

CENTAUR

Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Seal, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

not only relieve pain, but they incite healthy action, subdue inflammation, and cure, whether the symptoms proceed from wounds of the flesh, or Neuralgia of the Nerves; from contracted Cords or a scalded hand; from a sprained ankle or a gashed foot; whether from disgusting

PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE

or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg. The agony produced by a Burn or Scald; mortification from Frost-bites; Swellings from Strains; the tortures of Rheumatism; Crippled for life, by some neglected accident; a valuable horse or a Doctor's Bill may all be saved from

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment.

No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Liveryman, can afford to be without these wonderful Liniments. They can be procured in any part of the globe for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles 25 cts.

Swallowing Poison

Sputs of disgusting mucus from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Crackling sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining melody cures mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which in our judgment, has ever yet really cured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured!

- G. G. PRESSBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- S. BENDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N.Y. (mem. of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
- E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.
- J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. JOHN DOUGHERTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. JACOB SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.
- A. B. THORN, 123 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.
- Rev. Wm. ANDERSON, Fordham, N.Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."
- A. MCKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad St., N. Y.; "My family experienced immediate relief." &c., &c., &c., &c.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package. To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one mob, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

The courts have decided that— First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

Go to Daniel McCurdy's Head Center Boot and Shoe store, No. 128 Massachusetts street, for the best and cheapest boots and shoes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions.

THE Kansas Pacific railway is about erecting pens for stock-yards near the Galveston depot. They will be a great accommodation to shippers who desire to ship by the Kansas Pacific.

THE mills make quite a large demand for barrels, which are made at the cooper's shop of the packing-house. The Texas trade for flour and meal calls largely for barrels instead of sacks.

WHEN the new iron bridge shall be put up the abutment on the north side will be considerably raised. The large rock for that purpose are being collected on the north side ready for use.

THE New York Daily Herald, St. Louis Daily Republican and several leading magazines for sale at reduced terms. Also a new copy of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary. Inquire of T. R. Fisher, this office.

THE entertainment given by the pupils of the high school last Friday evening was so well received by the public, and so many were prevented from attending who wished to be present, that it has been decided to repeat the entertainment next Friday evening.

The Bridge.

Commissioner J. C. Walton informs us that the work of putting up the new iron spans to the bridge will commence between the middle and last of this week, probably Thursday or Friday. It will be impossible for teams to cross the bridge during the progress of the work, which will occupy about two weeks.—Journal.

Gregory's Seed Catalogue.

We are in receipt of this annual circular of one of America's best seed dealers. Mr. Gregory's seeds are extensively grown in the South, and we have yet to hear of any complaint about them of failure to germinate, not being true to name, etc. He is a reliable and trustworthy seedman. Our readers should send for a catalogue.—Rural Messenger, Petersburg, Va.

"A DROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J. DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health.

Boys that Should be Arrested.

A band of colored boys may be seen about the back alleys and outskirts of the city almost any day. They carry gunny sacks and pretend to be gathering up old papers, rags, iron, etc., that have been thrown away. One of the boys carries corn, and when a nice flock of chickens is found at what they deem a safe distance from the house the boys bait them a little and soon have the best of them in their sacks.

Removed to Chicago.

Capt. L. D. Dobbs, general agent for Cowperthwait & Co., has removed his headquarters from this city to Chicago.

It is said that no agent that was ever in the state was so soundly cursed by his opponents. He was said to be the best book critic in a charge. Instead of making the argument that a state of books was a saving to the dear people's pockets, he always launched out to show the advantage of Monroe's readers, etc., which he represented, over anything and everything offered against them.

Teachers and school officers will regret to learn of his departure from the state.

Dr. King's California Golden Compound

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will positively cure dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, coming up of food, pain in pit of stomach, low spirits, biliousness, constipation, jaundice, liver complaint, or any affection of the stomach or liver in the shortest possible time.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated soap for Lawrence and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits: Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Crest & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply.

LAWRENCE, Kansas. Dobbins's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful.

LAWRENCE, Kansas. Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror.

I desire all my friends and customers to give this soap one trial so that they may know just how good the best soap in the United States is.

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs.

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Willamburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO. OFFICE—38 Massachusetts street.

Dandelion Tonic.

The great blood and liver purifier and life-giving principle, purely vegetable. Manufactured solely at the laboratory of Geo. Leis & Bro., druggists and manufacturing chemists, No. 95, corner Massachusetts and Henry streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

New Grocery.

I have just received a stock of choice fresh groceries which I will sell at as low as the lowest, and I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all my old friends and patrons to give me a call and examine my goods and prices.

Removed.

Pemberton & Mills have removed their O. K. Barber Shop to the room a few doors south of McCurdy's shoe store, west side of Massachusetts street.

Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store. NOYES & GLEASON, Lawrence, Kans.

New Grocery.

Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 133 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand. All kinds of country produce bought and sold. A cordial welcome to everybody.

To Farmers.

Use Geo. Leis's celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it. Ask for Leis's. For sale by all druggists throughout the state. Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices. Cash paid for butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Mr. Worthington will still continue the manufacture and sale of harness, saddles, collars, whips, etc. Call and see him at No. 118.

For Sale.

PURE-BRED Plymouth Rock fowls for sale, in pairs or trios; also Plymouth Rock eggs. Call on or address C. L. Edwards, Lawrence, Kansas.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for illustrated catalogue, and to see warrant.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free.

In dry goods and carpets: We know that we are selling these goods cheaper than any town in the state.

You cannot make money easier than by bringing your grain and produce to Lawrence and by buying your dry goods of

GEO. INNES & CO.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and Chicago.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of the American people, who are not interested in the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR 1880

Promises to be peculiarly attractive and valuable. It will contain

"THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY,"

A SERIAL STORY by W. D. Howells, author of "The Lady of the Aroostook," which began in January, and will run through the month of May, written by Henry James, Jr., author of "The Europeans," etc., and T. B. Aldrich, author of "Prudence Parley," etc.

SHORT STORIES of the excellent quality for which this American people is famous, and which are of POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE at WASHINGTON for the last thirty years—a series of particularly interesting papers on persons and incidents of national fame by one who has been on the spot and known all about them.

LIVING QUESTIONS in Politics, Education, Religion, Art, Social Life, and whatever most interests the American people, will be discussed by persons specially qualified to write of them in an engaging and instructive manner.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS and questions of great interest to intelligent farmers will receive particular attention from writers of large ability and information.

THE LITERARY FEATURES of the ATLANTIC will be even fuller and better than ever before. THE CONTRIBUTORS will include Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Mrs. Stowe, H. H. Rose, Terry Cook, Miss Larson, Miss Prescott, Miss Weston, Miss Jewett, Mrs. Platt, Warner, Waring, Norton, Stedman, Stoddard, Richard Grant White, Scudder, Mark Twain, De Forest, Bishop, and others.

REMITTANCES should be made by money order, draft, or registered letter to HOUGHTON, O-GOOD & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No time or money do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$5 also free); you can then make your own choice. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD

It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,

912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DECKER BROTHERS'



ESTLEY ORGAN

MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTLEY ORGANS.

Five hundred instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers.

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and FOR SALE

A fine lot of SWEET POTAT'ES

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND, Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

Potatoes and Plants will be carefully packed and delivered on any railroad line in this city. Orders solicited. Address W. M. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

Advertisement for Plant Seed Co.'s 1880 Seed Catalogue and Almanac, containing prices and descriptions of field, vegetable, tree and flower seeds, seed grain, novelties, seed potatoes, etc.

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WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

NEW FAMILY

PROCESS OF TANNING, SIMPLIFIED

And adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art. Individual Rights sold for one-twentieth of their value.

The inventor has been a practical tanner over thirty years, in all the departments of the business, and has secured the first premium on his tanning at the United States Fair, Mechanics' Institute Fair at Chicago, and at the Illinois State Fair. This family process enables farmers and boys, and even ladies, to tan domestic furs and products of the hunt at a trifling cost, and apparel themselves at a cost 500 per cent. less than they can purchase those luxuries. They can tan furs of all animals, hair or wool skins, in a superior manner for

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.;

can tan a beautiful kid calf leather for gloves, mittens and shoes; also a superior quality of whang or string leather to sew belting or mend harness. The tan materials are but a trifle in cost, and readily obtained on the farm and in drug and grocery stores. Tans from one to ten days, according to the left of hides or skins. The process and full directions are given in pamphlet form, the blanks filled in with writing, a map of ladies' gowns and boys' grieve and mitten patterns, of different patterns, sizes to cut out. All secured in United States patent office.

PRICE \$3.00.

Remit by post-office order or registered letter to "KID LEATHER TANNER," care THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS office.

Advertisement for Queen of the Market! The largest and best. 2,000,000 Shares Strawberries, 1,000,000 Miner's Great Prolific, 10 acres other choice varieties, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Send for Catalogue Free. Cinnaminson, N. J.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of titles furnished. Office in Standard building.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are anxious to see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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THROUGH THE TEETH! PERFECTLY safe. Ordinary Conversation. No Acoustic, Conductor, etc. by NEW Channel, to the Nerves of Hearing, by a wonderful New Scientific Invention, THE DEAF HEAR. For remarkable public tests on the Deaf—also on the Deaf and Mute—See Standard, Sept. 27, etc. It displaces all Ear-trumpets. Size of answer—Albany Watch. Send for our FREE pamphlet. Address AMERICAN DENTAPHONE CO., 251 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue mailed free on application.

Publication Notice.

Douglas County, State of Kansas. TO THOMAS J. HOUGH, SARAH J. HOUGH, Richard M. Moorman, Mary Moorman (his wife), J. M. Moorman, Carrie Moorman (his wife), and John Beggally: You will take notice that you have been sued in the district court within the county of Douglas and state of Kansas in an action wherein R. C. Johnston is plaintiff and the above named parties are defendants, and that you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered pursuant to the prayer and object of said petition, to wit: against Thomas C. Hough and Sarah J. Hough for the amount claimed in said petition, \$222.37 debt, and interest from and after January 27, 1880, on the principal sum at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as provided, in all \$237.37, with costs of this action; and a decree will be taken foreclosing all the right and equity of redemption of said defendant, or, in and to the following described property, viz.: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township thirteen (13), range twenty-one (21), being 40 acres, more or less, in Douglas county, state of Kansas. J. W. JOHNSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Road Petition.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, STATE OF KANSAS:—The undersigned petitioners hereby pray you to locate a road, commencing at the southeast corner of section thirty-two, township thirteen, range nineteen, running west one mile between section thirty-two, township thirteen, range nineteen and section five, township fourteen, range nineteen, thence north on line between sections thirty-two and thirty-one, township thirteen, range nineteen eighty rods to the Lawrence and Marion road.

P. N. WATTS and 41 others.

Notice of Final Settlement.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE of Maria E. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. CHARLOTT K. BRACKETT, Administratrix.

Notice of Final Settlement.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE of Elizabeth P. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. GEORGE C. BRACKETT, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS THAT ARE INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE of John W. Hadley, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of January, 1880, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of said county. PETER DOLBER, Administrator.

## Horticultural Department.

### Committee Report on Orchards.

The apple being the king of fruits, the fruit for the millions, and paramount to all others for popular and general use, this report elicited the most interest of any report brought before the notice of the annual meeting of the state society. How, when, where and what are questions which have taken years of patient study and experiment to answer, and they are still only partially solved. There are so many conditions in soil, location, altitude, climate and protection that little more than general principles can as yet be laid down.

There were many general facts brought out by this report. One was that apples grown on high land with a limestone base were finer in quality and more highly colored than the same variety grown on low land, though often inferior in size. Another important fact is that red (or mulatto) soil produces fruit of finer quality and richer flavor than that grown on black loam. Parties collecting specimens for exhibition have always found the best ones in orchards on high land with a mulatto soil.

Another fact is, that the rapid growers and profuse bearers, like Ben Davis, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, and many others, require richer soil than the slow growers and shy bearers; that when a tree comes into bearing the soil usually requires to be enriched by manure, and the more fruit the tree bears the more it will bear feeding. It is a common remark in the eastern portion of the state that the Winesap deteriorates with the age of the tree. The remedy is suggested by the report—feed the tree bountifully in return for the abundant crops gathered. No reasonable man will expect large and continuous crops from his orchard without feeding his trees any more than he would require good service from his teams without properly feeding them.

Another general fact is, that Kansas apples have a greater per cent. of saccharine matter than Eastern grown fruit.

Another fact which was well established is, that an orchard is safer from the effects of frost when planted on land with lower ground contiguous. It matters not what the comparative altitude of the orchard may be if there is land a few feet lower adjoining. The philosophy is this: the low lands act as an "air drain," drawing down the cold air which settles, leaving the temperature of the orchard several degrees higher than that where the cold air settles.

Another fact is, that orchards must be planted on dry land, and if not naturally so must be made so by either under or surface draining; that water standing around the roots of a tree will cause it to rot.

The orchard should be planted near the house, being more convenient. The best time to plant trees is just as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and the soil dry enough to work without causing it to "bake." The terminal bud should never be cut from the young tree when planted, as its life would thereby be endangered. The young tree should receive no pruning till it has taken root and become established.

Corn and potatoes are a good crop to grow in a young orchard. Corn is good for shading the young trees from the hot rays of the sun, and to grow a good crop the ground has to be well cultivated. No crops should be grown in an orchard after it comes into bearing. The roots spread laterally as far as the branches, and require the entire surface. The weeds can be cut down with the scythe three times a year and left to rot on the ground. Red clover is a good thing for an old orchard, especially if the clover be left to decompose on the surface.

As many of the farmers of this county are prepared to plant largely this spring, perhaps this synopsis of Mr. Wellhouse's report will be seasonable and give many a hint which will be valuable.—*J. W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.*

### Lyon County Horticultural Society.

This society held one of the most enthusiastic meetings on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 21.

The attendance was not so large, but the interest taken by the half dozen or more present showed that business is meant for the coming season. The

president and secretary were both at their post. The first business after the reading of the minutes of last meeting was the presentation of "Wayside Notes No. 4" by Mr. Robert Milliken.

Some suggestions therein regarding hedge fences brought out some objections to the method of making hedges suggested by Mr. Milliken in a previous paper. A. G. Wilhite took the ground that it is not a good way to make a hedge by trimming down so as to cause spray to grow thickly from the ground, but rather to allow the plants to become an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, then trim up to about 3 or 3 1-2 feet and lop down the sticks or stubs, leaving one every 2 or 3 feet, in this way forming a lattice-work live fence which becomes impenetrable. The subject needs ventilation, as the almost entire failure of the hedges set out throughout the country abundantly shows.

Another suggestion regarding cheap and efficient substitutes for glass in covering hot-beds opened a lively discussion, which was participated in by several gardeners—Ames, Wilhite, Doile and Hartman—and drifted into the general question of making hot-beds, which was the special topic of the meeting. This is the substitute recommended: Take 1 quart of linseed oil, 1 ounce sugar of lead and 3 ounces of resin; pulverize the sugar of lead in a little oil, then add it to the other materials. Put all into an iron pot, and heat it until the resin is dissolved and the other ingredients thoroughly mixed. Stretch muslin upon the frames and apply hot. Frames prepared in this way will last several years if kept under cover when not in use. It was claimed by those present who had used oil alone that by the second year the cloth is completely rotten. This may have been from exposure to the elements when not in use, or may be prevented by the addition of the resin and sugar of lead. It is worth a trial. The various methods of preparing a bed were detailed, among which Mr. Wilhite gave a minute account of his large bed, 20x72 feet, heated by fires through brick flues. It is a pity there were not more present to hear his explanation of how he did it and how differently he would do it if he had it to do over again. Much valuable information was elicited, and the subject continued until next meeting, when the season for planting and lists of vegetables adapted to our Kansas soil and climate will be made up. More than half the "store seeds" sent here for sale are not suitable for culture here, and the people do not know just what to select.

Mr. Hartman read a paper on the preparation of hot-beds full of valuable suggestions. The business committee presented some suggestions regarding the works of the society. A resolution was adopted to offer a premium of 50 cents for best and 25 cents for second best fruit or vegetable shown at any regular meeting of the society. Also to hold an exhibition of apples of 1879 at the first meeting in March, and of potatoes and young or fresh vegetables at the first meeting in April, at which valuable prizes will be awarded. Now this is to give all notice to save your best things for these prizes. There will be fun. Don't let the season go by without cabbage, beets, turnips, parsnips, apples, etc., coming in for exhibition.

Quite a number of other things were discussed, and the society adjourned two weeks—to February 4, at 1 o'clock.—*Emporia Journal.*

### Rapid Tree Planting in Kansas.

Professor Sargent, director of the arboretum at Harvard university, favors us with an extract from a letter written by Mr. Robert Douglas, the noted forest tree grower, of Waukegan, Ill. Mr. Douglas has recently completed a plantation of trees of the new hardy catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*) for one of the railroads of Eastern Kansas, and his method of planting, the result of years of practice and experience, will be of service to other prairie tree planters, or indeed to any one elsewhere planting seedling forest trees on a large scale:

"I wish you could have seen those raw men after we had worked them a few days. They boasted about planting 300 trees per man when they worked there last spring. When I told them that, after two days, I would make them average 1,500 trees per man, you should have seen the look they gave me.

But they did it the second day, and kept it up to the end. The trees were as well planted as they possibly could be, the roots being carefully spread out by the fingers, and every tree planted firmly. Every one of those 18 or 24 men, averaging 10 hours per day, planted two and a half trees for every minute of that time! As this mode of planting is my own, arrived at after some study and experience, and reduced to the very fewest motions that can be used in planting a tree, or, rather, a plantation of trees, I trust that a description of the operation may be of interest. We call this the 'three-motion system' of planting. The land is marked off 4 by 4 feet with a corn marker. The men are in 'gangs' of three each, two with spades and the other with 100 trees tied up neatly in a parcel with a willow. The spades stand facing each other, taking each a row, the treeholder standing between them. The spade makes a downward stroke with the back of the spade facing outward, and then takes out a spadeful of earth. This leaves a straight side on the back of the hole, against which No. 3 places the tree; the digger then replaces the spadeful of earth, having made just three motions of the spade. The tree holder takes a tree from his bundle, and with a quick motion, which is hard to describe but easy to learn, places the tree in the hole in such a manner as to spread out the roots perfectly. In this way he tends two men, putting in the trees just as the spade raises the earth. As the spade steps forward to the next check made by the marker he brings down the heel of his left foot close to the just planted tree, and this leaves it firmly tightened in the soil, and ready to grow."—*American Agriculturist.*

### The Canker-Worm.

On mild days the canker worms may make their appearance, and the females, which are wingless and always crawl, must be prevented from ascending the tree and depositing their eggs. The devices for effecting this are numerous; they generally consist in placing some barrier around the trunk which the insects cannot pass. Some have gutters of oil; others smooth surfaces which they cannot travel. The simplest, and as effective as any, is stout paper smeared with tar or printer's ink. Blowing dust and dead insects will bridge them over in time, and to be effective they must be looked to every few days and renewed as needed. The tent caterpillar's eggs are deposited in rings on the small twigs of apple and other trees, near their ends, and can be readily seen on dull days; they should be cut off, taking the end of the twig, and burned, thus saving a much larger amount of work later in the season.

### How to Make Hot-Beds.

There is no mystery about a hot-bed, yet farmers, and many others, do without this convenience from some supposed difficulty in making and caring for it. Sashes, a few boards and some horse manure are the materials required. Regular hot-bed sashes are 3 by 6 feet, and may be bought ready-glazed at the sash and blind factories; old window sashes will answer as a make-shift, but are far less convenient. Select a place sheltered by a building or fence from cold winds; dig a pit 21-2 feet deep, as wide as the sashes, are long and as long as the number of sashes to be used require. Line this pit with rough boards nailed to posts driven down at the corners. The rear board should extend a foot above the surface, and the front one 4 inches above. The front or lower side should face the south. Nail strips from front to rear for the sashes to slide upon.

### Currants and Gooseberries.

The currant is one of the oldest fruits of the farmer's garden, and once was considered more necessary even than now. The devastations of the currant-worm devouring its foliage have made it a stranger in many gardens where it was once the most familiar of fruits. The Red Dutch and White Dutch are the favorite old varieties, superseded in many gardens by the larger Cherry and White Grape, but not excelled by them in quality.

Gooseberries are not indispensable in a pretty well regulated family garden, but they are quite highly regarded by many for pies and tarts. Downing and Smith's Improved are the finer native varieties, and the foreign are too much affected with mildew to be desirable in this country.—*Rural Home.*

## The Household.

### Valuable Facts for Home Use.

If your coal fire is low, throw on a tablespoonful of salt, and it will help it very much. A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor. In icing cakes, dip the knife in cold water. In boiling for meat soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge it into boiling water at once. You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying buckwheat plentifully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind. Broil steak without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep these if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing both sides. Place on a platter; salt and pepper to taste. Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours with salt and pepper, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up, make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved. A small piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell. Clean oil-cloths with milk and water; a brush and soap will ruin them. Tumblers that have milk in them should never be put in hot water. A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an improvement. The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply to the part affected. It will draw out the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.—*Springfield Republican.*

### Excellent Glycerine Ointment.

A very good preparation of glycerine to have always on hand can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist: In two ounces of sweet oil of almonds melt, by a slow heat, half an ounce of spermaceti and one drachm of white wax. Then add one ounce of good glycerine, stirring until cold. When cold, scent it by stirring in well a little oil of roses. Keep in small jars or small wide-necked bottles. In hot weather keep closely corked, as it sometimes gets a little rancid if long exposed to warmth. Half or a fourth of the above quantities may be used. Every drug store should keep a jar of it, and recommend its use. It is excellent for softening the skin; for most injured skin surfaces that are not open sores; for chafed places; for moistening corns or callused feet or toes, and especially for chapped face, lips or hands. When the hands are chapped or cracked, or roughened by cold, wash them clean with soap, and rub them well with this glycerine ointment, wiping it off enough to prevent soiling clothing. If this is done at night, the hands will be soft and in good condition in the morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the hands after "washing-day." This is an excellent preparation to use by those afflicted with the distressing trouble known as hemorrhoids or piles.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Cobs for Fuel.

We would merely hint at the saving of cobs for fuel as one of the little farm economies that are too generally neglected. It is said that a pound of cobs is equal to a pound of coal; at any rate, they are invaluable as kindlings, and where large quantities of corn are raised the value of the cobs will go far toward paying for a shelter.

### Recipes.

**English Plum Pudding.**—Two and a half pints of bread; two and a half pints of suet; three pints of raisins; half a pint of brown sugar; half a gill of brandy; one teaspoonful of ginger; an egg-shell of flour; a little salt; ten eggs, less four whites. Boil five or six hours, leaving a little room for swelling. A number of these may be made at once; they will keep through the winter, hung in a cold, dry place.

**Mince Pie.**—Three pounds of meat to five pounds of apples; one-half pound of suet; two pounds of sugar; half pound of butter; one quart of molasses; one-half pint of boiled cider; two quarts of new cider; one tablespoonful of salt; two of pepper; same of cinnamon; all-spice; cloves; grate nutmeg into the pie, and add raisins. This recipe can be varied to suit the taste, but it makes a standard mince pie. They are better

if the apples are not chopped too fine. All of the ingredients should be boiled together an hour or more.

**New England Brown Bread.**—One quart of rye; two quarts of Indian meal (if fresh and sweet do not scald it; if not, scald it); half a teacup of molasses; two teaspoonsful of salt; one teaspoonful of saleratus; a teacup of home-brewed yeast, or half as much distillery yeast. Make it as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon with warm water; let it raise from night till morning. Then put it in a large, deep pan, and smooth the top with the hand dipped in cold water and let it stand awhile. Bake five or six hours; if put in late in the day let it remain all night in the oven.



### HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xanthoma Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swollen Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Combs), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder a steady flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply Leis' Condition Powder to the teats, and the milk will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hog cholera. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Cholera, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the best and healthiest in one or two applications. Your CATTLE also require an alterative agent and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

**N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.**—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

*Geo. Leis.*

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.  
WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
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BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.  
MEYER, BLO & CO., St. Paul, Minn.  
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## CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

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Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,239,369  
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000  
Net surplus over all, 1,038,437

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance Company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.  
JOHN CHALTON.  
Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

## Farm and Stock.

## Cane Growers' Convention.

[CONTINUED.]

ADDRESS OF HON. SETH H. KENNEY.

*Friends of the Minnesota Amber Sugar Cane Industry:*—I wish to tender you my congratulations on the rapid rise and growth of this important branch of agriculture. Not only our own state is receiving great benefit, but through the efficient labors of our present commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Wm. G. Le Duc, the first public officer to recognize the value of the Amber cane, it has become of national fame. Your president had the honor of exhibiting the first pail of Amber cane sugar ever made in Minnesota at the state fair, held in this city in September, 1877. The commissioner, in looking over the agricultural products, found this pail of sugar. Instead of the beautiful colored sugar you now see, it was dark colored and not inviting; but there were those who saw value in the product, and from that date the rise and progress of this industry has been rapid. For the statistics of this growth I am indebted to Hon. John P. Jacobson, commissioner of statistics. We are also, as a state, indebted to Hon. T. M. Metcalf for his investigations in the new industry, and for valuable state papers filed in the reports of the commissioner of statistics. Also to his excellency Gov. Pillsbury, who has in many ways encouraged the industry; and to the *Pioneer Press*, and nearly all the state papers that have, by their support, lent encouragement to the pioneers of this industry. We are also indebted to the chamber of commerce at St. Paul that early endorsed the industry. I mention these things as a record of the rise and progress of our agricultural pursuit that, in my opinion, will in value to this state compare favorably with our famous wheat. I do not make this remark in an unguarded moment and without thought, but after many years of labor in this industry, and after meeting with the success you now witness. This success was not gained at once; it has been varying. It was not until last year that this industry received a decided advance. You have all heard of the Belcher sugar refinery at St. Louis, Mo. The 25th of December, 1878, I forwarded two barrels of crude Minnesota sugar to I. A. Hedges of St. Louis, for the purpose of learning the commercial value of our native sugar. Here is the report of Geo. C. W. Belcher: "The sample of Minnesota sugar polarized 94.1-2 per cent. pure cane sugar." This report, with instructions from experienced men in the industry—Hedges, Belcher and Schwarz—with regard to defecating the cane juice before boiling down, has given us the results that have made the Minnesota Amber cane products a commercial article. Among the successful cane growers (if not pecuniarily) this season is Mr. A. J. Russell of Crystal Lake, and Mr. C. M. Schwarz of Edwardsville, Ill. I visited Mr. Schwarz, and found he had made quite a large amount of very nice sugar. His farm is high and rolling, and better adapted to sugar making than most of the heavy soils of Illinois. Mr. Schwarz will erect large sugar works the present year. There were some very good samples of sugar exhibited at the Cane Growers' convention at St. Louis. The citizens of St. Louis extended a cordial greeting to the delegates from abroad, and manifested a deep interest in all that was said. The press of the city took copious notes, and not understanding the business, unwittingly misapplied some of the reports, but nothing worth correcting. Through the courtesy of Mr. Belcher, Mr. Miller and myself were shown through the Belcher sugar refinery. It was one of the privileges that I valued very highly. Everything there is conducted like clock work. Three hundred thousand pounds of refined sugar per day is the product. It would, perhaps, be out of place here to tell all that I saw there, but for the benefit of those engaged in sugar making heretofore I will mention two things that I think we may use to advantage. Only a practical use, of course, would fully demonstrate their value. One is the bag filter, which is a bag within a bag, through which the juice, after it is defecated, is filtered; the outside bag supporting the pressure of the one within. The other is the granulation vats or boxes, set up on wheels so that the warm temperature of the room will

aid in the granulation. I think they will hold forty gallons, and about seven inches deep, and can be wheeled anywhere in the room. I used a large underground tank the past season, but the product was not kept warm long enough to get all the sugar, or for all that which granulated to settle. One great objection to the tank system underground is the liability of getting specks of dirt, unless the covering is matched, and it is a task to get out the sugar and syrup. One advantage, the syrup is all one quality, so that one quart represents the whole. I am certain that I have secured good results, considering the time I commenced to grind (September 18). The early part of the season, about September 1, the Amber cane, when the juice, if clarified, is best worked from the hill as long as the field is safe from freezing. If the cane is to be worked without treating the juice, if it can be cut a few days before using it will make a purer product. In the first the clarifying takes out the albumen and the vegetable matter to a large extent, what is termed the "fodder taste." In the second case the impurities die out so that the syrup is less liable to coagulate and ferment. A good article of sugar cannot be made with Amber cane that will always drain with certainty without defecating the juice. There have been some exceptions. For instance, the crop of sugar made by Mr. Miller two years ago. But I lay this down as a rule. I have received hundreds of letters asking "if I was using the Stewart process." I have only tried that on a cooking stove. I then had good results. But I do not feel at liberty to recommend to this association anything that has not been endorsed by field operations. Prof. Stewart is a chemist of considerable note. He sends a trial package of his solution in powder form. It costs but little to test it; and since he sends it in powder, the purchaser would be much more liable to get it than when in the liquid form. I intend to investigate the merits of the solution more fully. The advantage he claims is, that a much more that we cannot afford to do with greater per cent. granulates—so much out it. I started my works so late in the season last fall that it has looked to me as if I could gain a good degree of success the past season; that with a favorable season and commenced early the result would be surprising. I am so thoroughly convinced of this that another season I shall treat the juice the same as the past season, with cream of lime and porous alum and sal-soda, in about this proportion: to fifty gallons juice, one quart cream of lime added to the juice at 180 degrees, brought to a boil, skimmed and drawn into settling tank; and the alumina compound mixed in the following proportions: five pounds porous alum and eight pounds sal-soda to forty gallons of water, and from two and a half to three pints to fifty gallons defecated juice, this to be added before it is settled. This is to be strained from the top of the settling tank and boiled to 220 degrees by a thermometer and finished by steam coil to 229 degrees. My experience teaches me that in open-pan boiling to boil it more dense than this I lose more than I gain. While I claim we can make a grand success in open-pan boiling, it is evident to me much more sugar can be obtained in a vacuum pan, but except in very large operations I doubt if the extra expense will warrant this outlay. These are questions not yet fully settled. There is one point I wish to mention: to defecate with lime and use just enough, and not use too much, requires considerable experience. If not enough is used the vegetable acid and the cane taste predominates; if too much is used it turns the product very dark and produces what is called lime saccharate—it destroys the sugar properties and makes new and difficult compounds, and unfits it for refining purposes or anything else. My experience warrants me in saying, learn first to make a good article of crude syrup, which will from this time forth in this state always bring a fair price. During the past year there has been built at Faribault, under the direction of Dr. James Wilhelm, a refinery with all the machinery for making sugar from the cane the day it is ground. The refinery has been leased for a term of years by Geo. Robinson, a man of good business ability, and he wishes to buy a large amount of crude syrups by contract or otherwise. The samples of their syrup are

before you and speak for themselves; they are pure and healthful, and as soon as their worth is known it will take a good many refiners to supply Minnesota with this syrup, instead of the present vile compounds that come in competition with our home grown syrups. It is for the farmers of Minnesota to say if they will poison their families with sulphuric acid (oil vitriol) and buy a syrup that, although it looks as clear as crystal, one tablespoonful of this syrup, one tablespoonful of water and one teaspoon of tannin will turn it as black as ink; while the pure cane or sugar syrups will not change the color. Now that this industry is assuming such proportions, I would especially advise the cane growers to avoid the cheap, light cane mills if they can. I have, during the past year, heard so much complaint of these mills breaking and disappointing the farmers. Buy no mill of less weight than 750 pounds, if you intend to have a mill strong enough to stay buy you. Always bear in mind, the larger the capacity of the machinery the less your syrup will cost you per gallon. You must also see that machinery with good, large capacity will enable you to secure a large amount of cane in a short time, not only saving the cane in season, and thus getting a larger yield, but saving your own time and team.

One more point: Be sure and secure your machinery before you want it. It would be better to purchase the machinery three months too soon than one week too late. The pan to boil the juice should be of such construction as to do the work as rapidly as possible. I have used the Bulger mill and the Cook pan; these two have always given me good results. The cane mill I use, if run night and day, would grind 100 acres of cane in a season. A large shed to store cane under is almost indispensable, so that in rainy weather the work can continue without interruption. The future market for the product will be good. I find by referring to the report of the committee of statistics that in the year 1877 there was manufactured in the state 140,153 gallons; in 1878 there was made 317,129 gallons. The increase of acreage this season over last year is 33 per cent. This alone would make 422,888 gallons of syrup for this year's crop; and I ask, where is this large crop? Is it on the market? No! There is none to be had. Mr. Robinson, the proprietor of the refinery, told me it was not to be had. The supply does not keep with the demand, and the present outlook is good for the cane growers to sell all they can raise at fair prices. As soon as the material can be had, other refineries will be built. The business of raising wheat is liable to be overdone whenever the foreign demand ceases, but there is not the least doubt but what the demand for good syrup will keep pace with the supply for some time to come at remunerative figures.

I wish to say a few words about securing a crop of cane before it is frozen. In this high latitude we can begin to look for a frost, and on low grounds sometimes a freeze, about from September 12 to 15; if the cane can be raised on high ground the early frosts are less liable to damage it. I have for about twenty years, when I think there is a liability to get it frosted, cut it, crossing the butts and making a handsome compact pile. Last year, from the excessive hot weather, and starting late, my cane lay cut up in the field one month and four days, so that twelve acres only yielded 1,450 gallons, when if worked in season it would I think have yielded over 200 gallons per acre; but as this is the first time I have ever experienced such a loss I shall continue to pile my cane before freezing is expected. The advantage of this over the states south of us are that usually after the 15th of September the cool nights are so favorable that the cane, well piled, is perfectly secure for six weeks at least. There will be some loss from drying out in the piles, but this is not to be considered, when we can feel our whole crop is secure of 50 or 100 acres, as the case may be. If the expense of harvesting is more than stripping on the hill it might be well to strip and haul part of the crop from the hill, but it seems to me from long experience this is a safe way. I call it safe because I have always been successful, two years ago making a large portion of my crop into sugar after it had lain in the field twenty-seven days. In the states further south the cane gets ripe

and sometimes takes on a second growth more, as the season was last fall in Minnesota, which is certainly an exception to the general rule here in this state. The advantages of Mr. A raising wheat, Mr. B raising butter, Mr. C pork, and exchanging products, each person becoming skilled in their department of labor, are very great. And I can assure my friends in the sugar and syrup industry that there is more room for us than for all other agricultural pursuits put together—that is, the field is so wide, the demand for sugar so great, that any reasonable outlay in the sugar business will be safe and profitable if rightly managed. The soil and climate, and the variety of cane, and the success in the past, point to sure and certain success in the future. Good cane seed, thorough cultivation, and everything done properly, and at the right time, and the importance of this industry will be more and more evident each year.

## A Chapter on Legs.

"A horse has four legs" is the stereotyped beginning of the schoolboy's composition on the horse; and in this the schoolboy manifests a large degree of intelligence. No part of the horse is of greater importance than the leg; and the experienced horseman will begin his examination, preliminary to a purchase, just where the schoolboy commences his composition. He wants to be sure that the horse has four good sound legs before he buys him, for he knows that in nine times out of ten here is where a horse first fails. The turf horse that is always troubled with "a leg" is a nuisance. Curbs, spavins, ringbones, weakened or sprained tendons, "bucked" knees and stiffened joints are some of the troubles that affect the legs of the horse and greatly impair his usefulness.

The indications of a good leg are firmness, hardness, and smoothness to the touch, showing an entire absence of adipose tissue; large, well-defined joints, entirely free from abnormal appendages; firm, but elastic, cords; a short pastern, short from knee and hock to pastern joint. The shape of the bone should be broad and flat, and the legs should stand squarely and firmly under the horse, the toes turning neither in nor out. The bone should be of good size just below the knee, and flat; but large-sized cannon bones, with strong, clean back sinews and suspensory ligament, are of great importance. "Curby hocks," "cow hocks," "bowed legs," "calf knees" and "over on the knees" are indications that are always unfavorable.

All these points are to be examined mainly when the horse is not in motion; and when fully satisfied in these particulars, it is very essential to see that, having four good legs, the horse has the ability to use them properly—that he steps with a firm, free and elastic tread; that the legs and feet do not get in the way of each other when he is in motion, but move freely, without interference, and yet without any padding or straddling motion. Stiffness of the joints will be most readily detected by causing the horse to step backward, and by seeing him in motion when first taken from the stall, before he has been warmed up.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

## Water for Sheep.

The water supply should be carefully looked to. A flock of given number will drink more water in winter than will be needed when on pasture. If such an arrangement can be economically secured, access to water twice a day is better than but once. This for two reasons—1st, the more timid animals which are likely to be held back in the morning by their stronger fellows have a chance when the latter are not so eager; and 2d, all danger from overdriking of cold water is obviated. Use of snow in lieu of water should be forced upon the flock only under the extreme necessity. Stock will live under such circumstances, but satisfactory thrift will not be secured.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

## Whims of Fashion in Breeding.

The whims of fashion in regard to the color of Short-horn and Jersey cattle, and the fashionable markings of swine and poultry, are most seriously detrimental to the improvement that intelligent and public-spirited men are laboring to bring about in our farm stock. Where is this craze about color to stop? What proportion of pure Short-horns are red? Probably not one

in five; and a herd made up of animals red—all red—in color will be constantly throwing produce of mixed and, occasionally, of white colors. It is, therefore, manifest that, if we are to discard all colors but the red, the marvelous improvement that is being made by the use of this blood on our stock in all parts of the country must be arrested. And the same will be true in regard to the improvement in dairy stock for special purposes, in which the blood of the Channel islands cattle is resorted to, if, as fashion now insists, all animals, regardless of profitable excellence, are to be rejected that are not of "solid colors."—*Cor. National Live-Stock Journal.*

## Veterinary Department.

## Recipe for Worms.

I make bold in asking you for a recipe for worms?

ANSWER.—Take tartarized antimony, one ounce; santonine, half an ounce; mix, and make into five powders, and give one a day in the morning before feeding. In the meantime give laxative feed, and as soon as the last powder has been used give a ball composed of Barbadoes aloes seven, ground ginger one drachm; mix, and make into a ball and give in the morning before feeding. He should have exercise five hours afterward to encourage it to act.

## Loss of Appetite.

I have a horse six years old which seems to be in general good health, but he will not eat, especially after an ordinary drive of 15 to 20 miles. Please give me a prescription in the "Veterinary Department" of your valuable paper that will act as an appetizer.

ANSWER.—Have his mouth examined, and if there is anything wrong have it attended to. If all right, give the following: Take nitrate of potash and pulverized gentian root of each three, sulphate of iron, caraway seeds (pulverized) and asafoetida of each two ounces; mix, and make into twelve powders. Give one a day in his feed if he will take it; if not, have it made into balls and administer that way. Change his feed frequently.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

## Nasal Gleet.

I have a four-year-old mare that has been troubled with a cough and a yellowish-white discharge from the nose. She eats well. I am fearful it may be the horse distemper. Can you advise as to what treatment is necessary? I am not familiar with the disease or its treatment. Will it do to work her moderately? Should the water that is given be warmed?

ANSWER.—Sometimes long-continued nasal discharge is due to chronic disease of the sinuses of the forehead, or to a diseased upper molar tooth. If due to chronic catarrh, the following treatment often proves serviceable: Take three ounces of powdered sulphate of copper, four ounces of powdered gentian root and one drachm of powdered Spanish flies. Mix intimately, and divide into twelve powders; of these give one every morning, among three or four quarts of oats, dampened just enough to make the particles keep together. The powders may be repeated after two weeks if necessary.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

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Items of General Interest.

Venezuela has abolished her heavy duties on mining machinery. The net cost of the Hoosac tunnel up to January 1, 1880, was \$19,532,579.94. The Montreal and Champlain Junction railway has been organized with a capital of \$100,000. Boots and shoes for dolls are turned out by one London house at the rate of 1,000 pairs a week. About \$10,000,000 of Eastern capital has been invested in Utah mining circles during the present season. Speed on the German railroads is to be increased and engines of heavier construction put in service.

Of a recent shipment of 205 live hogs from Montreal to Glasgow, 140 died of typhoid fever on the passage. Iowa butter is laid down in Boston at a cost of 60 cents per 100 pounds, while Vermont butter pays from 80 to 100 cents.

Business in Boston is flourishing, the business in cotton being so large that the railroads are unable to move it, and all of them are blockaded. The average life of paper wheel under trucks of locomotives ranges from 500,000 to 1,641,880 miles, and under sleeping cars from 794,000 to 868,336 miles.

The supreme court of Ohio has decided that it is illegal to dun a debtor on a postal card, as such is liable to injure the credit or reputation of the debtor elsewhere. One of the great New York watch and jewelry houses sold goods during one of the late holidays to the extent of \$150,000—the largest sale it has ever made in a single day.

The courts have decided that the Pennsylvania Railroad company is not responsible for the value of goods shipped over the road and burned at Pittsburgh during the railroad riot. The imports of wool at New York were 24,752,326 lbs. in 1879, against 17,464,733 lbs. in 1878. The imports during the last six months were 16,227,032 lbs., against less than half as much for the same time in 1878.

There was imported into the United States in the nine months ending September 1, 1879, the enormous amount of 1,351,949,319 pounds of brown sugar, 34,000,000 gallons of molasses, and 45,000,000 pounds of melado and syrup. These were appraised at \$66,111,021. Southern Russia has been a granary for a good part of Europe to draw from. The calamity that must have befallen Russian crops may be imagined when the newspapers of St. Petersburg discuss the probability of importing American grain the coming spring.

Old iron rails are even coming from Russia to the United States. A vessel is now en route from Odessa to New York with a cargo of old rails, and it is stated that some 25,000 tons more are awaiting shipment to this country. The American dealers seem to be ransacking the world for old iron. Knowing ones predict that the agreement entered into between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads to jointly construct a line to California will fall through if congress passes the resolution now before it to declare forbidden to the government of the latter road.

The business of lending money to farmers, so far as Illinois is concerned, seems to have come to an end. In fact, there is no demand for money at all. The farmers have been meeting their January interest promptly, also paying off their mortgages that have become due. Very few farms are being sold under foreclosure. Owing to the disease of the vine, the area of the vineyards in France has decreased by about four hundred thousand acres since the year 1874, though a great portion of the soil in which the vine formerly flourished is unfit for any other culture. The area of vineyards in the country is at present about five million acres.

The promptness with which any little rise in speculative stocks is met by offerings from holders does not encourage hopes of a permanently higher market. The supply evidently exceeds the demand, and every approach toward the prices which prevailed just before the November break may be relied on to bring out more stocks than buyers are ready to take. The Humane Live Stock Express company is building 250 stock cars under patents which they control, which consist in the attachment of feed and water troughs, and the construction of partitions separating the stock. The cars are about six feet longer than the ordinary cattle cars, and are designed to carry cattle long distances and without unloading or reloading.

From the calculations of M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, in the *Economiste Francaise*, it appears that the public debt of France exceeds 20,000,000,000 francs, on which 1,200,000,000 are paid annually as interest. Divided among 37,000,000 of Frenchmen, this debt, the most colossal in history, gives an average of 700 francs as principal, for each individual, and 34 francs interest per annum. The China Merchants' Steamship company has proved a formidable rival to British steamers in the Chinese coasting trade, and now, according to the Shanghai *Mercury*, it proposes to compete with American steamers navigating the Pacific. One of its vessels will carry emigrants to the Sandwich islands, and another will engage in the passenger traffic between Canton, Honolulu and San Francisco.

The statistics bureau of Rome estimates the population of the Eternal City at the close of the past year at 296,232. The number of deaths in 1879 averaged 24.7 per thousand, which goes far to show that the climate is not so unhealthy as is generally claimed. At Naples the average number of deaths in the same year was 26 per thousand, at Trieste 36, at Paris 24.9, at Brussels 33, London 27, and Buda-Pesth 32. A number of Irishmen hold commands in the armies both of Chili and Peru. The chief officer of the Peruvian artillery is Col. O'Horgan, and, according to the gazette of Lima, there are five majors, thirteen captains, and seven lieutenants of Irish birth or descent, fighting in the army of Peru, while the Irish element in the victorious forces of the hostile republic is even greater.

The parties owning the paper car wheel interest of the United States have finally given the preference to Chicago over St. Louis as the location for the new and extensive works. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, all paid up, of which \$600,000 is held in the East and \$400,000 in Chicago. The site selected is on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, south of the city limits. The plans of the building are already prepared. The Louisiana rice crop of 1879 is estimated at 80,000 barrels, against 154,518 barrels in 1878. The Carolina and Georgia crop is estimated at 80,000 tierces, against 72,903 tierces in 1878. A tierce is equal to 2 1/2 barrels, so that the total production in the United States is estimated at 280,000 barrels, against 386,778 barrels in 1879. There showing a deficiency of 55,778 barrels. There showing a deficiency of 55,778 barrels in New Orleans on January 1, and an estimated amount of 7,106 barrels to be marketed. Of the Carolina and Georgia crop, 28,000 tierces had been marketed January 1, leaving 54,900 tierces, equal to 137,250 barrels, yet to come in.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1880) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1880). Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Table with columns for Live Stock Markets (Chicago, Feb. 10, 1880) and Kansas City, Feb. 10, 1880. Includes items like Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Table with columns for Live Stock Markets (Kansas City, Feb. 10, 1880). Includes items like Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

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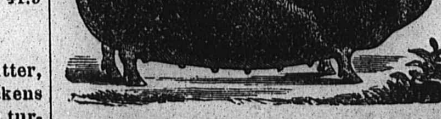
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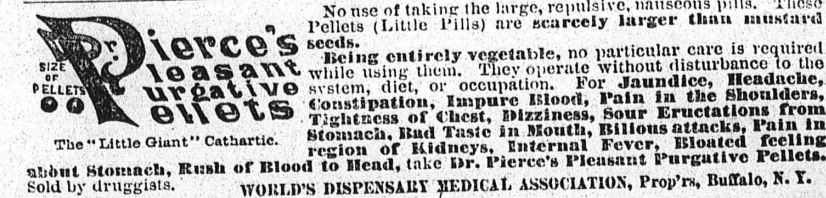


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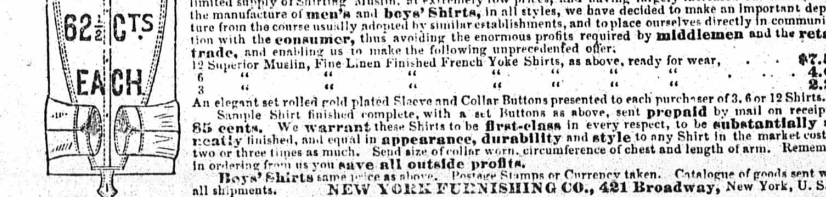
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12 Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$7.50 per dozen. 12 Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, \$4.00 per dozen.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WHEAT Kansas is one of the first wheat states in the Union, in 1878 having led all others with a crop of 32,315,361 bushels. Of this magnificent amount the Golden Belt lands of the Kansas Pacific produced nearly one-half.

SOUTHWEST The Kansas Pacific railway is the most popular route to and from New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan country.

FREIGHT The Kansas Pacific railway offers unique facilities for the direct and prompt dispatch of freight. On all east-bound shipments special inducements are offered. Mark and consign "care Kansas Pacific railway."

LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT

MINES The vast deposits of carbonate of silver at the Leadville and Ten-mile district, many miles in extent, are conceded to be the richest ever discovered. These deposits lie in horizontal beds, of coal or gravel, from 2 to 10 feet thick and from 8 to 100 feet below the surface; are mined by the aid of a pick and shovel (no blasting or deep, expensive shafts being required, as is the case with the narrow vertical veins of hard silver quartz heretofore found), forming at Leadville and Ten-mile the poor man's mining district, where money, energy and daily bread is the only capital required, as all ore readily purchase as fast as produced.

PAID The Kansas Pacific Railway has for sale land in America at the lowest price of the best quarter of an acre, or on six to eleven years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific, as \$25 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$300 in cash will buy it outright. Send to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Salina, Kans., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication which tells about lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Climate, products, stock raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

COLORADO The great sanitarium and pleasure resort of America; elevated above the influence of miasma; with its pure, tonic and exhilarating atmosphere; its numerous mineral springs, immense deposits of gold and silver; and the grandeur, variety and extent of its scenery, offers unequalled attractions for the pleasure seeker, scientist, artist, capitalist, the invalid, the overworked, and the gold and silver seekers.

LEADVILLE To each Leadville quickest and Denver, hence the Kansas Pacific railway to Denver; thence by Denver, South Park and Pacific railway to Jefferson, 82 miles west of Denver; thence by daily stages, 18 miles to Fairplay, 43 miles to Leadville. This short line saves 100 miles of staging. Emigrants on the Kansas Pacific railway are carried on fast express trains. Rates always as low as the lowest.

DENVER Belt route is the shortest and quickest route to Denver. The Kansas Pacific railway is the only line running entire trains equipped with Pullman sleeping palaces and elegant day and second-class coaches to Denver without change or transfer of either passengers, baggage or mail. This being the short line and quickest, is, therefore, the cheapest and best route in every respect.

TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST: S. T. SMITH, S. J. GILMORE, JOHN MUIR, THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Superintendent, Land Commissioner, Gen'l Freight Agt. Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.



ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

AND SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Eight weeks old, \$22 00; Three to five months old, \$20 00; Five to seven months old, \$20 00.

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Sow, eight months old, \$25 00; A Sow, eight months old, with pig, \$25 00.

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

FI. MENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.